The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price only Two Coppers. Publiſhed every *Tueſday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1775. [Num. 125.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 2.

Extract from the VOTES publiſhed this day by H. Millar, Printer in Race-ſtreet, which contain a variety of affairs of the firſt importance at this critical juncture.

SATURDAY, November 25, 1775.

THE Articles of Aſſociation in Pennſylvania, the Rules and Regulations for the better government of the ſaid Aſſociation, and the Reſolutions directing the mode of levying taxes on non-aſſociators in ſaid province, being all tranſcribed according to order, were again read, and agreed to by the Houſe.

(The Rules, being very long, we are obliged to omit them at preſent, as well as the Reſolutions on the mode of levying taxes.)

ARTICLES of ASSOCIATION in PENNSYLVANIA.

WE the officers and ſoldiers engaged in the preſent Aſſociation for the defence of American Liberty, being fully ſenſible that the ſtrength and ſecurity of any body of men, acting together, conſiſts in juſt regularity, due ſubordination, and exact obedience to command, without which no individual can have that confidence in the ſupport of thoſe about him, that is ſo neceſſary to give firmneſs and reſolution to the whole, do voluntarily and freely, after conſideration of the following articles, adopt the ſame as the rules and regulations by which we agree and reſolve to be governed in all our military concerns and operations, until the ſame or any of them ſhall be changed or diſſolved by the Aſſembly of this province, or a happy reconciliation ſhall take place between Great-Britain and the Colonies.

I. If any officer make uſe of any profane oath or execration when on duty, he ſhall forfeit and pay for each and every ſuch offence the ſum of five ſhillings. And if a non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier be thus guilty of curſing or ſwearing, he ſhall forfeit and pay for each and every ſuch offence the ſum of one ſhilling.

II. Any officer or ſoldier, who ſhall refuſe to obey the lawful orders of his ſuperior officer, may be ſuſpended from doing duty on that day, and ſhall, upon being convicted thereof before a Regimental Court of Aſſociators, make ſuch conceſſions as ſuch Court ſhall direct.

III. Any officer or ſoldier who ſhall begin, excite, cauſe, join in, or promote any diſturbance in the battalion, troop or company to which he belongs, or in any other battalion, troop or company, ſhall be fined or cenſured, according to the nature of the offence, by the judgment of a General or Regimental Court of Aſſociators.

IV. Any officer or ſoldier who ſhall ſtrike his ſuperior officer, or draw or offer to draw, or ſhall lift up any weapon or offer any violence againſt him, being in the execution of his office, ſhall, upon conviction before a General or Regimental Court of Aſſociators, be diſmiſſed, and ſhall be deemed to be thereby diſgraced as unworthy the company of freemen.

V. Any commanding or other officer who ſhall ſtrike any aſſociator when on duty, ſhall, upon conviction before a General Court of Aſſociators, ſuffer ſuch puniſhment as the ſaid Court ſhall inflict.

VI. Any officer or ſoldier, who ſhall make uſe of inſolent, provoking or indecent language while on duty, ſhall ſuffer ſuch cenſure or fine as ſhall be inflicted by a General or Regimental Court of Aſſociators, according to the nature of the offence.

VII. If any officer or ſoldier ſhall think himſelf injured by his Colonel or the commanding officer of the battalion, and ſhall upon due application made to him be refuſed redreſs, he may complain to the General or Commander in Chief of the Pennſylvania Aſſociators, or to the Colonel of any other battalion, who ſhall ſummon a General Court of Aſſociators, that juſtice may be done.

VIII. If any inferior officer or ſoldier ſhall think himſelf injured by his Captain or other ſuperior officer in the battalion, troop, or company, to which he belongs, he may complain to the commanding officer of the battalion, who ſhall ſummon a Regimental Court of Aſſociators for the doing juſtice according to the nature of the caſe.

IX. No officer, non-commiſſioned officer, or ſoldier, ſhall fail of repairing with his arms and accoutrements, on any of the days appointed by the Aſſembly for exerciſing, to the place of parade or other rendezvous appointed by the commanding officer, if not prevented by ſickneſs or ſome other evident neceſſity, or ſhall go from the place of parade or rendezvous without leave from the commanding officer, before he ſhall be regularly diſmiſſed, on penalty of two ſhillings and ſixpence.

X. Any officer or ſoldier found drunk, when under arms, ſhall be ſuſpended from doing duty in the battalion, company, or troop, on that day, and be fined or cenſured at the diſcretion of a General or Regimental Court of Aſſociators.

XI. Whatever centinel ſhall be found ſleeping or drunk on his poſt, or ſhall leave it before he is regularly relieved, ſhall ſuffer ſuch penalty or diſgrace as ſhall be ordered by a Regimental Court of Aſſociators.

XII. Whatever commiſſioned officer ſhall be convicted, before a General Court of Aſſociators, of behaving in a ſcandalous or infamous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer or a gentleman, ſhall be diſmiſſed from the Aſſociation with diſgrace.

XIII. Every non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier, who ſhall be convicted at a Regimental Court of Aſſociators of having ſold, careleſsly loſt, wilfully ſpoiled or waſted, or of having offered for ſale, any ammunition, arms or accoutrements, belonging to this province, ſhall be diſmiſſed his battalion, troop or company, as an unworthy member, and be proſecuted as the law directs.

XIV. All diſorders and neglects, which officers or ſoldiers may be guilty of to the prejudice of the good order and military diſcipline of the Aſſociation of this colony, are to be taken cognizance of by a General or Regimental Court of Aſſociation, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and ſuch officers or ſoldiers ſhall be fined or cenſured at the diſcretion of the Court.

XV. That on the firſt meeting of every company, after ſubſcribing theſe Articles of Aſſociation, and from thenceforward on the firſt meeting of every company after the laſt

Monday in February annually, there ſhall be choſen by the non-commiſſioned officers and privates, out of each company in the reſpective battalions, two perſons, who are intitled to vote for Members of Aſſembly, whoſe duty and office ſhall be, for the year following, to ſit and join with the officers in Courts of Aſſociation, which perſons ſo choſen ſhall be ſtiled Court Aſſociators.

XVI. Every General Court of Aſſociators ſhall conſiſt of thirteen members, ſix of whom ſhall be commiſſioned officers under the rank of a field-officer, and ſix Court-Aſſociators, who ſhall be drawn by lot out of the whole number for the battalion, and theſe twelve are to choſe a Preſident, who ſhall be a field officer, and have a caſting voice.

XVII. Every Regimental Court of Aſſociators ſhall be compoſed of ſeven members, three officers, three Court Aſſociators, and a Preſident, who is to be a Captain, and to be choſen by the ſix, and alſo to have a caſting voice.

XVIII. In all Courts of Aſſociators not leſs then two thirds of the Members muſt agree in every ſentence for inflicting penalties, or for diſgracing any aſſociator, otherwiſe he ſhall be acquitted.

XIX. The Preſident of each and every Court of Aſſociators, whether General or Regimental, ſhall require all witneſſes, in order to the trial of offenders, to declare, on oath or affirmation, that the evidence they ſhall give is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth; and the Members of all Courts of Aſſociators ſhall take an oath or affirmation, which the Preſident is required to adminiſter to the other Members, and the next in rank is required to adminiſter to him, that they will give judgment with impartiality.

XX. All non-commiſſioned officers, drummers, fifers or others that ſhall be employed and receive pay in any of the battalions, companies or troops, ſhall ſubſcribe theſe rules and regulations, and be ſubject to ſuch fines, to be deducted from their pay, and to ſuch penalties as a Regimental Court of Aſſociators ſhall think proper, upon being convicted of having tranſgreſſed any of theſe regulations.

XXI. All Aſſociators, called as witneſſes in any caſe before a Court of Aſſociators, who ſhall refuſe to attend and give evidence, ſhall be cenſured or fined at the diſcretion of the Court.

XXII. No officer or ſoldier being charged with tranſgreſſing theſe rules, ſhall be ſuffered to do duty in the battalion company or troop to which he belongs, until he has had his trial by a Court of Aſſociators, and every perſon ſo charged ſhall be tried as ſoon as a Court of Aſſociators can be conveniently aſſembled.

XXIII. The officers and ſoldiers of every company of artillery or other company, troop or party, that is or ſhall be annexed to any battalion, ſhall be ſubject to the command of the Colonel or commanding officer of ſaid battalion, and the officers ſhall ſit as Members of Courts of Aſſociators, in the ſame manner as the officers of any other company.

XXIV. No penalty ſhall be inflicted at the diſcretion of a Court of Aſſociators, other than degrading, caſhiering or fining; the fine for the officers not to exceed three pounds, and the fine for a non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier not to exceed twelve ſhillings for one fault.

XXV. The field officers of each and every battalion ſhall appoint a perſon in every company to receive ſuch fines as may ariſe within the ſame, for breach of any of theſe articles except for non attendance, and the commiſſioned officers of the company ſhall, with the approbation of the field officers, direct thoſe fines to be applied to the relief of the neceſſitous ſoldiers belonging to that company, and the overplus, if any, to other neceſſary expences of the company, and ſuch perſon ſhall account with the officers, as often as required, for all ſuch fines received, and the application thereof.

XXVI. The General or Commander in Chief of this Aſſociation, for the time being, ſhall have full power of pardoning or mitigating any cenſures or penalties ordered to be inflicted, for the breach of any of theſe articles by any General Court of Aſſociators; and every offender, convicted as aforeſaid by any Regimental Court of Aſſociators, may be pardoned or have his penalties mitigated by the Colonel or commanding officer of the battalion, excepting only where ſuch cenſures or penalties are directed as ſatisfaction for injuries received by one officer or ſoldier from another.

XXVII. Any officer, non-commiſſioned officer, or other perſon, who having ſubſcribed theſe articles, ſhall refuſe to make ſuch conceſſions, pay ſuch fines, or in any other matter refuſe to comply with the judgment of any Court of Aſſociators, ſhall be diſmiſſed the ſervice, and returned to the Commiſſioners of the county, who ſhall charge and proceed againſt him as a Non-Aſſociator; and he ſhall farther be deemed unfriendly to the liberties of America.

XXVIII. Upon the determination of any point, by a Regimental Court of Aſſociators, if the officer or ſoldier concerned on either ſide thinks himſelf ſtill aggrieved, he may appeal to a General Court of Aſſociators; but if, upon a ſecond hearing, the appeal appears groundleſs and vexatious, the perſon ſo appealing ſhall be cenſured at the diſcretion of the ſaid General Court.

XXIX. Upon the death, reſignation, promotion, or other removal of a field officer, ſtandard bearer, or adjutant, the officers of the battalion ſhall chooſe a perſon in his place; and upon the death, reſignation, promotion, or other removal of an officer or Court Aſſociator from a troop or company, ſuch vacancy is to be filled by the perſon ſuch troop or company ſhall elect.

XXX. No officer or ſoldier ſhall be tried a ſecond time for the ſame offence, except in caſe of appeal.

XXXI. All officers and ſoldiers of every battalion, troop, company or party of Aſſociators, who ſhall be called by the Aſſembly, or Committee of Safety in receſs of Aſſembly, into actual ſervice, ſhall be ſubject to all the rules and articles already made by the Honorable Congreſs for the government of the Continental troops.

XXXII. No commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned officer or private, ſhall withdraw himſelf from the company to which he belongs, without a diſcharge from the commanding officer of the battalion, nor ſhall ſuch perſon be received into any other company without ſuch diſcharge.

In teſtimony of our approbation and conſent to be governed by theſe regulations, which have been deliberately read to, or carefully peruſed by us, we have hereunto ſet our hands.

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank, dated camp before St. John's, November 1, 1775.

" Colonel Allen's misfortune happened by reaſon of his not being joined, as was agreed, by four hundred men, which undoubtedly would have enabled him to have ſtood the party that attacked him, they being only three hundred ſtrong. Colonel Allen withſtood them an hour and a quarter, with only forty men—at firſt he had forty men, excluſive of ſeventy Canadians. When the party from Montreal was marching down to give Colonel Allen battle, he retreated to an advantageous ſpot of ground, where he made a ſtand, and ſoon ſaw a party of the enemy filing off to ſurround him; whereupon he ſent off about half his men, under the command of Captain Youngs, to annoy them; but neither Youngs nor any of his party fired a ſingle gun, for reaſons beſt known to

themſelves, and Allen was left with about thirty-five men, as moſt of the Canadians left him on the firſt fire from the enemy. Allen had but one man killed in the ſkirmiſh—ſeventeen of the enemy were killed, among whom are Major Carden, who commanded the party, and ſeveral principal Tory merchants of Montreal. Several Canadians were taken priſoners with Colonel Allen, whom the Regular officers ſaid they would put to death; on which Allen ſtepped up, opened his breaſt, and ſaid the Canadians were not to blame; that he brought them there, and that if any body muſt be murdered, let it be him. This got him great credit with all the officers at Montreal, and General Carlton himſelf ſaid it was a pity a man of Allen's ſpirit ſhould be engaged in ſo bad a cauſe, as he calls it. Colonel Allen is priſoner on board the Gaſpee brig before Montreal. General Schuyler has offered to give up any officer he has, in exchange for him, but has not as yet received an anſwer."

Extract of a letter from George-town (Maryland) Nov. 26.

"Agreeable to what I wrote you by ———, I ſet out on Tueſday morning laſt for Frederick-town, and when within eight or nine miles of that place, had the pleaſure to hear that Major Connolly, with three companions, were taken about five miles above Hagar's town, on their way to Fort Pitt. Connolly has been this ſummer at Boſton, where he preſented a plan of operation for the next ſpring to General Gage, which met the General's approbation, and he was now on his way to put it in execution. He is made Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, was to proceed to Fort Detroit, where Capt. Lord, who is now at the Illinois with two companies of the Royal Iriſh, was to meet him with the field peices and ſtores that are there. Connolly was to raiſe a regiment, as many Indians and partizans as he could; to enable him to do this he had power to engage every perſon, that entered into the ſervice, 300 acres of land when the troubles were over, and whatever other pecuniary rewards he might think proper, was to appoint and commiſſion all the officers under him, which commiſſions were to be confirmed by Dunmore.

"With this force he was to deſtroy Fort Pitt and Fort Fincaſtle, if the Americans ſhould make any reſiſtance, and meet Dunmore by the 20th of April next at Alexandria, where he (Dunmore) was to land an army under the cannon of the ſhips of war. Connolly's companions were one Cameron, who is now a Lieutenant with promiſe of promotion, one Dr. Smith, who ſays he was to be Surjeon of Connolly's regiment, the other was Connolly's ſervant.

"They were brought into Frederick-town on Wedneſday morning, and on Thurſday examined before the Committee. On ſearching their portmanteaus, a copy of Connolly's plan was found. Thus you ſee a part of the diabolical ſcheme is defeated, but make no doubt Dunmore will land an army at Alexandria in the ſpring; but as their ſcheme has thus providentially come to light, hope ſuch preparations will be made as will enable us to give him the reception he merits.

MUSKETS ſtocked, in the beſt and neateſt manner, by EDWARD POLE, in Market-ſtreet, near the Court-Houſe, Philadelphia; where may be had the beſt kind of wires and bruſhes for firelocks, priming flaſks and oil bottles to fit in the cartouch boxes; muſket and piſtol balls; muſket and piſtol cartridges of all ſizes, and cartridge formers. Alſo cartridges made up, on moderate terms, by the hundred or larger quantity.

N. B. A very neat cutteau de chaſe, and a ſmall ſword, to be ſold at the above place. *

TO be SOLD, an extraordinary good and large IRON CHEST, which is made in the beſt and ſtrongeſt manner. Inquire of PHILIP BENEZET at the corner of Market and Third ſtreets.

JUST publiſhed, printed and ſold by R. AITKEN, printer and bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia (price two ſhillings and ſixpence) a ſhort INTRODUCTION to ENGLISH GRAMMAR, with CRITICAL NOTES, by the Right Reverend ROBERT LOWTH, *D. D.* Lord Biſhop of Oxford.

Philadelphia, December 2, 1775.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſhop of the ſubſcriber, living in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the Coffee-houſe, FIVE PAIR of DEER SKIN BREECHES of the following marks: One pair of a large ſize, pretty thick, with a large flap. One pair of a ſmaller ſize, with a ſmall flap. One pair very long, brain dreſs, the left thigh ſpeckey. One ſmall thin pair, the waiſt, knee-bands, top flap, and ſide-pieces much whiter than the other parts, with a ſmall flap. One pair of ſmall ſize, with ſeveral races of the horn acroſs the left thigh.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid goods only, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have the above reward and no queſtions aſked, or SIX DOLLARS for both thief and goods, from WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Philad. Nov. 21, 1775.

ON Saturday next, WILLIAM DIBLEY, at the Fountain and White Horſe Inn, Cheſnut-ſtreet, will open a TAP of Mr. HARE's beſt AMERICAN DRAUGHT PORTER, and has no doubt but that the ſturdy friends of American freedom will afford due honor to this new and glorious manufacture.

He returns thanks to all gentlemen and others for their kind cuſtom, and aſſures them he ſhall always uſe his utmoſt endeavour to procure the beſt entertainment.

He hopes all perſons indebted to him, by bond, note, or otherwiſe, will conſider the neceſſitous times, and indulge him with a ſpeedy payment; and deſires thoſe to whom he is indebted to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled.

JUST publiſhed and to be ſold by the printer hereof, the SPEECH of EDMUND BURKE, Eſq; on American taxation, April 19, 1774. Price 1s. 3d.

THIS day is publiſhed, and ſold by the printer hereof (price fourpence) The preſent Situation of Affairs in North-America. A POEM.

Juſt publiſhed and ſold,
By J. DOUGLASS M'DOUGALL,
In Cheſnut-ſtreet, three doors below Second-ſtreet,
AN ORATION,
Delivered March 6, 1774, at the requeſt of the inhabitants of the town of Boſton, to commemorate the
BLOODY TRAGEDY of the fifth of March, 1770.
By the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq;

WHITE, BROWN, and BLACK BARCELONA SILK HANDEKRCHIEFS, by the dozen, to be ſold by John Smith, at CHARLES WHARTON's ſtore near the Drawbridge. *

From the LONDON EVENING POST.

The QUARREL with AMERICA familiarly ſtated.

RUDELY forc'd to drink tea, Maſſachuſetts in anger
Spills the tea on John Bull— John falls on to bang her;
Maſſachuſetts enrag'd, calls her neighbours to aid,
And gives Maſter John a ſevere baſtinade.
Now, good men of the law! pray who is in fault,
The one who begins, or reſiſts the aſſault?

JUSTICE.

All the printers on the Continent, who will be ſo obliging as to inſert the whole of this and the following advertiſement in their news papers, for three weeks, ſhall be compenſated with full payment, either in caſh or ſentimental food, by their humble ſervant the Provedore to the Sentimentaliſts.

Lately PUBLISHED, and now ſelling
By ROBERT BELL, printer and bookſeller,
Next door to St. Paul's church in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,
Complete in three volumes, with neat bindings
(Price thirty-ſix ſhillings)
That new and intereſting work, of great merit and integrity,

POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS;

An INQUIRY into public ERRORS, DEFECTS and ABUSES; illuſtrated by, and eſtabliſhed upon FACTS and REMARKS extracted from a variety of Authors, antient and modern; calculated to draw the timely attention of government and people, to a due conſideration of the neceſſity and the means of reforming thoſe errors, defects and abuſes, of reſtoring the conſtitution, and ſaving the ſtate.

By J. BURGH, Gentleman,

Author of the DIGNITY of HUMAN NATURE, and other WORKS.

The AMERICAN EDITOR to his COUNTRYMEN.

In this work are freely and juſtly exhibited, by the moſt able politicians, and the greateſt legiſlators of antient and modern times, the errors and corruptions of thoſe governments, which always hath, and for ever will, bring ruin and deſtruction upon the liberties of mankind.

The inhabitants of BRITAIN, whoſe organs of ſight are become ſo very dim, that their rulers daily deceive them, with the ſhadow inſtead of the ſubſtance, are throughout the whole held up as woful and convincing mementos. How, and by what means, the Royal, Miniſterial, and Parliamentary Managers cajole, tempt, and bribe the people, to commit ſuicide on their own liberties, and afterwards hang them in chains of everlaſting ſlavery, for the great crime of believing Placemen and Penſioners ever intended, or were capable of intending any good to them, or their country. AMERICANS, behold them! There they are moſt effectually gibbeted! And there they are likely to remain, almoſt unpitied. Becauſe dear bought experience hath taught all thoſe whoſe faculties of feeling, as well as of ſeeing, are not entirely extinguiſhed, that the immediate extirpation, and abſolute annihilation of all exorbitant incomes, even of the King, as well as thoſe near him, is the only probable, or poſſible way, to keep men virtuous citizens, and to make the liberties of any country perpetual.

For no men ſhould ever be admitted near the helm of government, except thoſe honeſt and exalted beings, whoſe chief actuation of ſoul ariſeth from, and is continually pervaded with a love of honor, liberty, and their country. The ſelfiſh part of the world, along with all thoſe who are conſcious of poſſeſſing either bad or narrow ſouls, will tell us, theſe are obſolete words, that have no meaning. We ſhall leave that to a future determination, after inferring and averring they may and ought, in plain Engliſh, to mean a conſtant attention, and an invariable attachment to the good of the whole community.

The peruſal of the work at this important period will be attended with the moſt ſalutary and certain advantages, if the inhabitants of AMERICA will be ſo rational as to act wiſely, in taking warning from the folly of others, by permitting no miniſterial extravagances to enter into their plan. They will then ſtart fair, for laying a ſure foundation that freedom ſhall laſt for many generations; and the great expence of blood and treaſure, which the preſent grand conflict muſt coſt, will in ſome meaſure be compenſated for by the goodneſs and permanency of the new erection, which muſt be conſtructed, if the infatuated miniſtry of BRITAIN continue to perſiſt in the ignominious attempt of making FREEMEN SLAVES.

☞ The American Phyſicians, who wiſh to arrive at the top of their profeſſion, are informed that the great Profeſſor CULLEN's Lectures on the Materia Medica, containing the very CREAM of Phyſic, are now ſelling, by ſaid BELL, in Third-ſtreet—Price FIVE DOLLARS.

BOARD and LODGINGS

To be had with GENTEEL APARTMENTS, on reaſonable terms. Inquire of the printer.

THIS DAY is publiſhed, and ſold by the Printer hereof, The CRISIS, Number XV.

——*Similis frondeſcit virga.*——

A conſtant *ſcourge*—ſtill I'll renew the charge,
And laſh the *tyrant* as his crimes enlarge.

TRENTON FERRY, whereon Mr. Renſellear Williams now lives, to be LET for one or more years, together with the TAVERN, FARM, &c. uſually rented therewith, and to be entered upon the firſt day of March next. Any perſon of proper activity and ſpirit ſuitable for ſuch a ſituation, and able to give good ſecurity for the rent, ſhall, upon application, receive all due encouragement; none other need apply. For terms inquire of Daniel Coxe, Eſq; at Trenton, or Doctor Redman in Philadelphia † Nov. 28.

TO be LET, a three ſtory BRICK HOUSE and KITCHEN. Alſo a two ſtory BRICK HOUSE, ſituate in Southwark, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. The three ſtory houſe is accommodated with a fine garden, chair-houſe, hay-loft and ſtable, &c. Inquire of the printer. *

WANTED on intereſt, upon ſufficient ſecurity, the ſum of ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY or TWO HUNDRED POUNDS. Inquire of the printer. *

READY MONEY for any quantity of OLD COPPER and BRASS, by WILLIAM WILL, pewterer, the corner of Arch and Second ſtreets. *

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WILLIAMSBURG, November 24.

WHEN Colonel Woodford had embarked his men at Sandy Point, to croſs over to join the firſt detachment at Cobham, he was determined to attack a large ſloop tender which had been ſent up to prevent his paſſage, but as ſoon as the boats were manned, and had put off from the ſhore, the tender tacked about and ran down to Jameſtown, where, being ſorely mortified at their diſappointment and diſgrace, the man of war and tenders fired for ſome time with great fury at our men ſtationed there, and the next day they all fell down the river, to reinforce our late Governor at Goſport. This tender, in her paſſage up the river, came within about four hundred yards of the ſhore, on which Captain Green, and ten of his men, gave them a ſalute, which ſo diſconcerted them that they ſtood away, and ran aground on the other ſhore, where they ſtuck for ſome time. Col. Scott, who was at Cobham, oppoſite to Jameſtown, ſeeing a flat loaded with oyſters endeavouring to go to the Kingfiſher, ſent off a boat or two after her to prevent her, on which the man of war fired at the boats, but our men forced the flat to paſs by, and drove her ſo near to the Jameſtown ſide that Captain Green and his men got her within reach of their rifles, and took her, eat the oyſters, and ſkimmed the ſhells in contempt at the Kingfiſher and her tenders.

Camp, five miles below Cobham, Nov. 21. Col. Woodford having received an expreſs laſt night from Suffolk, with intelligence that Lord Dunmore was expected to be there this night or tomorrow, in order to deſtroy the proviſions, recruit, and publiſh his proclamation, &c. this morning, at reville beating, detached a party of two hundred and fifteen privates (one hundred and three of them good riflemen) under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Scott and Major Marſhall, with their other proper officers, to make a forced march, without any other baggage than their blankets, to prevent the farther progreſs of our enemies till we can get down. They will be at Suffolk before they ſleep, which is thirty-five miles diſtant.

A DECLARATION.

WHereas divers reports have been propagated that the army deſtined to guard and protect the inhabitants of the counties of Nofolk and Princeſs Anne, and the parts adjacent, were empowered and directed to deſtroy the houſes and properties of particular perſons in ſome of the towns in thoſe parts, who have been juſtly alarmed by ſuch falſe and malicious reports. In order, therefore, to do juſtice to the public in general, and to ſatisfy all private perſons in particular, the Committee of Safety think it neceſſary to declare, in the moſt ſolemn manner, that the abovementioned reports have been propagated without having the leaſt foundation in truth, it having been determined, and the army aforeſaid being inſtructed, particularly to ſupport and protect the perſons and properties of all friends to America, and not wantonly to damage or deſtroy the property of any perſon whatſoever.

By order of the Committee.

EDMUND PENDLETON, Preſident.

By his Excellency the Right Honorable JOHN Earl of DUNMORE, his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame.

A PROCLAMATION.

AS I have ever entertained hopes that an accommodation might have taken place between Great-Britain and this colony, without being compelled, by my duty, to this moſt diſagreeable, but now abſolutely neceſſary ſtep, rendered ſo by a body of armed men, unlawfully aſſembled, firing on his Majeſty's tenders, and the formation of an army, and that army now on their march to attack his Majeſty's troops, and deſtroy the well diſpoſed ſubjects of this colony: To defeat ſuch treaſonable purpoſes, and that all ſuch traitors, and their abettors may be brought to juſtice, and that the peace and good order of this colony may be again reſtored, which the ordinary courſe of the civil law is unable to effect, I have thought fit to iſſue this my proclamation, hereby declaring, that until the aforeſaid good purpoſes can be obtained, I do, in virtue of the power and authority to me given by his Majeſty, determine to execute martial law, and cauſe the ſame to be executed throughout this colony; and to the end that peace and good order may the ſooner be reſtored, I do require every perſon capable of bearing arms to reſort to his Majeſty's STANDARD, or be looked upon as traitors to his Majeſty's crown and government, and thereby become liable to the penalty the law inflicts upon ſuch offences, ſuch as forfeiture of life, confiſcation of lands, &c. &c. And I do hereby farther declare all indented ſervants, Negroes, or others (appertaining to rebels) free, that are able and willing to bear arms, they joining his Majeſty's troops, as ſoon as may be, for the more ſpeedily reducing this colony to a proper ſenſe of their duty to his Majeſty's crown and dignity. I do farther, order and require, all his Majeſty's liege ſubjects to retain their quitrents, or any other taxes due, or that may become due, in their own cuſtody, till ſuch time as peace may be again reſtored to this at preſent moſt unhappy country, or demanded of them for their former ſalutary purpoſes, by officers properly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

Given under my hand, on board the ſhip William, at Norfolk, the ſeventh day of November, in the ſixteenth year of his Majeſty's reign.

DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

A COPY of the above proclamation having fallen into my hands, I thought it was neceſſary, for the welfare of two ſorts of people, that its public appearance ſhould be attended with comments of the following nature. Such as have mixed much in ſociety, and have had opportunities of hearing the ſubject of the preſent unnatural conteſt diſcuſſed, will be but little ſtartled at the appellation of rebel, becauſe they will know it is not merited; but others there may be whoſe circumſtances may, in a great meaſure, have excluded them from the knowledge of public matters, who may be ſincerely attached to the intereſts of their country, and who may yet be frightened to act againſt it from the dread of incurring a

guilt which, by all good men, is juſtly abhorred. To theſe, it may be proper to addreſs a few remarks upon this proclamation, and as part of the proclamation reſpects the Negroes, and ſeems to offer ſomething very flattering and deſirable to them, it may be doing them, as well as the country, a ſervice, to give them a juſt view of what they are to expect, would they be ſo weak and wicked as to comply with what Lord Dunmore requires. Thoſe then, who are afraid of being ſtiled rebels, I would beg to conſider, that although Lord Dunmore, in this proclamation, inſidiouſly mentions his having till now entertained hopes of an accommodation, yet the whole tenour of his conduct, for many months paſt, has had the moſt direct and ſtrongeſt tendency to widen the unhappy breach, and render a reconciliation more difficult. For what other purpoſe did he write his falſe and inflammatory letters to the Miniſters of State? Why did he, under cover of the night, take from us our powder, and render uſeleſs the arms of our public magazine? Why did he ſecretly and treacherouſly lay ſnares for the lives of our unwary brethren, ſnares that had likely to have proved but too effectual? Why did he, under idle pretences, withdraw himſelf from the ſeat of government, where alone he could, had he been willing, have done eſſential ſervice to our country? Why, by his authority, have continual depredations been ſince made upon ſuch of our countrymen as were ſituated within the reach of ſhips of war and tenders? Why have our towns been attacked, and houſes deſtroyed? Why have the perſons of many of our moſt reſpectable brethren been ſeized upon, torn from all their connexions, and confined on board of ſhips? Was all this to bring about a reconciliation? Judge for yourſelves whether the injuring of our perſons and properties be the readieſt way to regain our affections. After inſulting our perſons, he now preſumes to inſult our underſtandings alſo. Do not believe his words, when his actions directly contradict them. If he wiſhed for an accommodation, if he had a deſire to reſtore peace and order, as he profeſſes, it was to be upon terms which would have been diſgraceful, and in the end deſtructive of every thing dear and valuable.

Conſider again the many attempts which have been made to enſlave us. Nature gave us equal privileges with the people of Great-Britain, we are, equally with them, intitled to the diſpoſal of our own property, and we have never reſigned to them theſe rights which we derive from nature. But they have endeavoured, unjuſtly, to rob us of them. They have made acts of parliament, in which we in no manner concurred, which diſpoſe of our property; acts which abridge us of liberties we once enjoyed, and which impoſe burthens and reſtraints upon us too heavy to be born. Had we immediately taken up arms to aſſert our rights, and to prevent the exerciſe of unlawful power, though our cauſe would have been juſt, yet our conduct would have been precipitate, and ſo far blameable. We might then, with ſome ſhadow of juſtice, have been charged with rebellion, or a diſpoſition to rebel. But this was not the way we behaved. We petitioned once and again in the moſt dutiful manner; we hoped that the righteouſneſs of our cauſe would appear, that our complaints would be heard and attended to; we wiſhed to avoid the horrors of a civil war, and ſo long proceeded in this fruitleſs track that our not adopting a more vigorous oppoſition ſeemed rather to proceed from a ſpirit of meanneſs and fear than of peace and loyalty, and all that we gained was to be more grievouſly oppreſſed. At length we reſolved to withhold our commerce from Britain, and, by thus affecting her intereſt, oblige her to redreſs our grievances. But in this alſo we have been diſappointed. Our aſſociations have been deemed unlawful combinations, and oppoſition to government; we have been intirely deprived of our trade to foreign countries, and even amongſt ourſelves, and fleets and armies have been ſent to reduce us to a compliance with the unjuſt and arbitrary demands of the Britiſh Miniſter and corrupt Parliament. Reduced to ſuch circumſtances, to what could we have recourſe but to arms? Every other expedient having been tried, and found ineffectual, this alone was left; and this we have at laſt unwillingly adopted. If it be rebellion to take up arms in ſuch a cauſe as this, rebellion then is not only a juſtifiable but an honorable thing. But let us not be deceived with empty ſounds. They who call us rebels cannot make us ſo. Rebellion is open, and avows oppoſition to lawful authority, but it is uſurped and arbitrary power which we have determined to oppoſe. Societies are formed, and magiſtrates appointed, that men may the better enjoy the bleſſings of life. Some of the rights which they have derived from nature they part with, that they may the more peaceably and ſafely poſſeſs the reſt.

To preſerve the rights they have reſerved is the duty of every member of ſociety, and to deprive a people of theſe is treaſon, is rebellion againſt the ſtate. If this doctrine then be right, which no one, I believe, will venture to deny, we, my countrymen, are dutiful members of ſociety; and the perſons who endeavour to rob us of our rights, they are rebels, rebels to their country, and to the rights of human nature. I repeat it again, let us not be deceived with empty ſounds. We are acting the part of loyal ſubjects, of faithful members of the community, when we ſtand forth in oppoſition to the arbitrary and oppreſſive acts of any man or ſet of men. Reſort not then to the ſtandard which Lord Dunmore has ſet up; and, if any of you have been ſo far miſtaken in your duty as to join him, fly from his camp, as an infected place, and ſpeedily rejoin your virtuous ſuffering couutrymen, for be ye aſſured that the time will come when theſe invaders of the rights of human kind will ſuffer the puniſhment due to their crimes, and when the inſulted and oppreſſed Americans will, if they preſerve their virtue, triumph over all their enemies.

The ſecond claſs of people, for whoſe ſake a few remarks upon this proclamation ſeem neceſſary, is the Negroes. They have been flattered with their freedom, if they be able to bear arms, and will ſpeedily join Lord Dunmore's troops. To none then is freedom promiſed but to ſuch as are able to do Lord Dunmore ſervice. The aged, the infirm, the women and children, are ſtill to remain the property of their maſters, maſters who will be provoked to ſeverity, ſhould part of their ſlaves deſert them. Lord Dunmore's declaration, therefore, is a cruel declaration to the Negroes. He does not even pretend to make it out of any tenderneſs to them, but ſolely upon his own account; and ſhould it meet with ſucceſs, it leaves by far the greater number at the mercy of an enraged and injured people. But ſhould there be any amongſt the Negroes weak enough to believe that Lord Dunmore intends to do them a kindneſs, and wicked enough to provoke the fury of the Americans againſt their defenceleſs fathers and mothers, their wives, their women and children, let them only conſider the difficulty of effecting their eſcape, and what they muſt expect to ſuffer if they fall into the hands of the Americans. Let them farther conſider what muſt be their fate, ſhould the Engliſh prove conquerors in this diſpute. If we can judge of the future from the paſt, it will not be much mended. Long have the Americans, moved by compaſſion, and actuated by ſound policy, endeavoured to ſtop the progreſs of ſlavery. Our Aſſemblies have repeatedly paſſed acts, laying heavy duties upon imported Negroes, by which they meant altogether to prevent the horrid traffick; but their humane intentions have been as often fruſtrated by the cruelty and covetouſneſs of a ſet of

Engliſh merchants, who prevailed upon the King to repeal our kind and merciful acts, little indeed to the credit of his humanity. Can it then be ſuppoſed that the Negroes will be better uſed by the Engiiſh, who have always encouraged and upheld this ſlavery, than by their preſent maſters, who pity their condition, who wiſh in general to make it as eaſy and comfortable as poſſible, and who would willingly, were it in their power, or were they permitted, not only prevent any more Negroes from loſing their freedom, but reſtore it to ſuch as have already unhappily loſt it? No, the ends of Lord Dunmore and his party being anſwered, they will either give up the offending Negroes to the rigours of the laws they have br ken, or ſell them in the Weſt-Indies, where every year they ſell many thouſands of their miſerable brethren, to periſh either by the inclemency of weather, or the cruelty of barbarous maſters. Be not then, ye Negroes, tempted by this proclamation to ruin yourſelves. I have given you a faithful view of what you are to expect; and I declare before GOD, in doing it, I have conſidered your welfare as well as that of the country. Whether you will profit by my advice, I cannot tell; but this I know, that whether we ſuffer or not, if you deſert us, you moſt certainly will.

CAMBRIDGE, *November* 24.

Laſt Thurſday the noted Dr. Church, ſome time ſince detected in attempting to carry on a traiterous correſpondence with the miniſterial rebels in Boſton, was carried from this town, under a ſtrong guard, and conducted to the interior part of the country.

WATERTOWN, *Nov.* 27, 1775.

Friday laſt General Howe ſent three hundred men, women and children, poor of the town of Boſton, over to Chelſea. without any thing to ſubſiſt on, at this inclement ſeaſon of the year, having, it is reported, only ſix cattle left in the town for Shubael Hewes, Butcher Maſter General, to kill. A very ſufficient excuſe for a General of an army to diſpoſe of his priſoners.

Wedneſday evening laſt about one thouſand troops of the United Colonies of North America broke ground on what is called Cobble (or rather Miller's) Hill, in about one half mile on a direct line from the enemy's encampment on Bunker's Hill, or their ſhipping lying at Weſt Boſton, notwithſtanding which a cannon has not as yet been fired at us. Our troops are now well entrenched, they having ſome nine pounders and ſeveral of ſmaller denominations well ſecured, and this day we hear there will be planted ſeveral eighteen and twenty-four pounders, which will command the ferries between Boſton and Charleſtown. What next will be attempted is not in our province to foretel, but we ſincerely wiſh all but the well known Tories were out.

NEWPORT, *November* 27.

Yeſterday morning arrived from Bolton, the Swan ſloop of war, Captain Ayſcough, with a large armed ſchooner, a ſmall armed ſloop, and a large tranſport ſnow. Soon after theſe veſſels arrived, ſome officers and men came aſhore at the long-wharf, with ſeveral inſtruments, and took a ſurvey of this harbour.

NEW-YORK, *Dec.* 4.

Copy of a letter from his Excellency General Schuyler, to a gentleman at Albany.

Ticonderoga, Nov. 18, 1775.

SIR,

"You will pleaſe to communicate to the Committee of the city and county of Albany, the farther ſucceſs of our arms. General Montgomery poſſeſſed himſelf of Montreal on the 13th inſtant. Colonel Arnold is arrived at Quebec, ſo that in all probability the intire province of Canada, as formerly limited, will be in our poſſeſſion ſoon, if not already; events which I hope will have a tendency to bring the miniſtry of our ſovereign to reaſonable terms.

That heaven may again, and ſpeedily re-unite us in every bond of affection and intereſt, that the Britiſh empire may become the envy and admiration of the univerſe, and flouriſh until the omnipotent maſter thereof ſhall be pleaſed to put his fiat on all earthly empires, is the ſincere wiſh of

Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

PHILIP SCHUYLER."

We hear that Governor Tryon has his Majeſty's leave to return to England. Alſo that his Majeſty has ordered one quart of porter, and one quarter of a pound of cheeſe per man, for the miniſterial troops at Boſton, the expence to be paid out of his privy purſe. That the 17th regiment is arrived at Boſton, and that thirty-two proviſion veſſels may be hourly expected there from England. That the Roebuck of forty guns, and the Venus frigate, are deſtined for New-York, in the room of the Aſia; and that from the preparations in England there is not the leaſt proſpect of a reconciliation for ſome time to come.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 5.

We hear the Hon. Continental Congreſs have appointed Meſſieurs Langdon, Livingſton, and Paine, a Committee to form and eſtabliſh an army at Canada, and the above gentlemen are ſet out on that important buſineſs.

Mr. TOWNE,

The following ſhort and eaſy proceſs, for the domeſtic manufacture of Nitre, received from Mr. Jacob Rubſamen, a gentleman of very liberal education, obſervation, and experience, ſome years ſince from Heſſe in Germany, by publiſhing you will oblige yours, T. YOUNG.

"TAKE earth from under old buildings, ſtables, barns, ſheep or hog-pens, ſheds, or almoſt any place that has been for a conſiderable time covered from rain; fill a tub, prepared as for lye, with this earth, made pretty dry and fine, to within three or four inches of the brim; pour water on it till the tub is full, and let it ſtand from twelve to twenty-four hours to ſoak, then draw off the lye, ſtill turning it up again till it runs clear, and adding freſh water, ſtopping the leech a few hours each time, while the lye taſtes nitrous.

"Take this liquor and boil it in a braſs or copper kettle till you have about a fifth part left (leſs or more, according as it thickens) then have a ſmall tub prepared with ſtraw laid under as in a leech tub, and on this ſtraw lay wood aſhes, from three to ſix or more inches thick in proportion to the veſſel and quantity of lye; and lay a little ſtraw atop of the aſhes, to prevent their being diſturbed by pouring on the lye. Let the liquor run through this, and when no more comes down pour on freſh water in order to clear the aſhes of all the lye, or bring off what they have ſoaked up.

"Put this refined lye into a braſs or copper veſſel, and boil it down gently till a drop taken out and poured on a cold knife will not run off on turning the knife upſide down. When you have this ſign, take off your kettle and ſet it by, covered up till the lye is blood warm; then pour it gently off from the common ſalt that will ſometimes ſettle at the bottom, paſſing through a ſtrainer if thick and dirty, and ſet it by in a moderately cool place to ſhoot. The lye poured off

from the chryſtals next day may be added to your next boiling, and ſo on as long as you continue the buſineſs."

I have alſo Mr. Rubſamen's directions for carrying this buſineſs on in a large way, which, as ſoon as I can tranſcribe, I mean to publiſh. T. Y.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the TRUE FRIENDS to LIBERTY that, on Saturday the ninth inſtant, at the Harp and Crown, nearly oppoſite Captain Knox's, Southwark, he will open a TAP of Meſſrs. HARE's and Co. AMERICAN PORTER, which he will ſell in its purity, as he intends no beer of any other kind ſhall enter his doors. He being ſituated in the center of the Ship and Stave Yards, expects the Aſſociators of Freedom will give the encouragement to the American Porter it deſerves.

December 4, 7775. PATRICK MEADE.

A ROBBERY.

WAS ſtolen, out of the dwelling-houſe of Cuthbert Landers, on Thurſday the 30th of November, between the hours of ſix and nine o'clock in the evening, ſundry wearing apparel, a muſket, and ſmall trunk containing ſeveral papers of value belonging to the ſubſcriber. The muſket and trunk, together with part of the papers, being ſince found, any perſon who ſhall find and return the remainder to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS reward for the papers, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the clothes and papers, and no queſtions aſked.

* JOHN CHALONER.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber living in Newport, Newcaſtle county, a certain JOHN NOWLAND, by trade a ſaddler, about five feet ten inches high, and has brown hair tied behind, had on when he went away, a half worn cloth coat of a mixed fleſh colour, an olive coloured thicklet jacket made in the regimental faſhion, a pair of drilling breeches, blue worſted ſtockings, a pair of new ſhoes, and a half worn beaver hat, with a white ribband and black roſe. Whoever ſecures him, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges.

Alſo ran away, at the ſame time, a ſervant lad named WILLIAM ERWIN, about eighteen years old, five feet eight inches high, red hair cut ſhort, full faced, and of a ſandy complexion. He had on, when he went away, a beaver hat, a light coloured Wilton coat without lining, whitiſh jacket, claret coloured breeches half worn, blue yarn ſtockings, and new ſhoes with braſs buckles. Whoever ſecures him ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges.

† CONRAD GRAY.

JUST publiſhed and to be ſold by the printer hereof, the SPEECH of EDMUND BURKE, Eſq; on American taxation, April 19, 1774. Price 1s. 3d.

WANTED on intereſt, upon ſufficient ſecurity, the ſum of ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY or TWO HUNDRED POUNDS. Inquire of the printer. *

TO be LET, a three ſtory BRICK HOUSE and KITCHEN. Alſo a two ſtory BRICK HOUSE, ſituate in Southwark, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. The three ſtory houſe is accommodated with a fine garden, chair-houſe, hay-loft and ſtable, &c. Inquire of the printer. *

A Few pipes of choice TENERIFFE WINE, PORT WINE, by the quarter caſk or dozen, OLD BARBADOS SPIRIT, by the hogſhead or quarter caſk, WEST-INDIA RUM, MOLASSES, and COFFEE, to be ſold, by

GEORGE MEADE, & Co.

WILLIAM ROSS, at the ſign of the Golden Slipper in Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has on hand a neat and general aſſortment of London beſt DRAW BOOT LEGS, and beſt BEN LEATHER SOLES which he makes up for gentlemen and others, at the cuſtomary prices. He likewiſe carries on the womens ſtuff branch as uſual.

All thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their commands may depend upon his executing them with the greateſt care and deſpatch.

N. B. He returns thanks to his kind cuſtomers for their paſt favours, the continuance of which he will endeavour to merit. ‡

RAGGED NEWCASTLE and MARYLAND MONEY exchanged for a moderate allowance, by SAMUEL GALLAGHER, at the corner of Spruce and Front ſtreets, Philadelphia.

ABRAHAM SHELLY, THREAD MAKER, in Strawberry-alley, Philadelphia, continues to give out flax to ſpin, and buys good half ſpangled yarn, for which he gives the beſt price. *

TO be SOLD, an extraordinary good and large IRON CHEST, which is made in the beſt and ſtrongeſt manner. Inquire of PHILIP BENEZET at the corner of Market and Third ſtreets.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

In Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

Poor WILL's ALMANACK

For the Year 1776,

CONTAINING

The motions of the ſun and moon; the true places and aſpects of the planets; the riſing and ſetting of the ſun; the riſing, ſetting and ſouthing of the moon; the lunations, conjunctions, eclipſes, riſing, ſetting and ſouthing of the planets; length of days, judgment of the weather; feſtivals, and other remarkable days; table of tide; tables of intereſt, table of the value and weight of coins; Quakers yearly meetings; fairs, courts, roads, &c. Alſo

Monthly obſervations on gardening. Eſſay on flattery, Good advice for the winter ſeaſon. On education. Verſes on death. A pious reflection. Epitaph on a faithful ſervant. Receipts for the cholick, flux, rheumatiſm and pleuriſy. To make ſtraps for ſetting razors, and good black ink. To keep bright iron from ruſt. To make black ball for boots, &c. For lameneſs in horſes, whether pricked, gravelled, or bruiſed, &c. To make the horſe ointment excellent for burns and ſcalds. †

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Vol. I.] THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1775. [Num. 137.

Mr. TOWNE,

TO carry on the manufacture of SALTPETRE to advantage in the large way, the operator ſhould be able, in the firſt place, to judge well of the quality of his earth, its degree of impregnation with nitre, and freedom from a thick ſlimy or oily matter, urinous and common ſalt. The beſt earth is of a looſe and loomy texture, inclining to blackneſs. The moſt ſimple criterion is the taſte, and by this they determine how far to dig down in a ſtable, ſheep or hog pen, cellar, &c. Another method of trying the goodneſs of earth, is to take an handful of it and throw twice its quantity of water on it in a bowl, rub it fine in the water, and when ſubſided clear, pour off the water, and evaporate a ſilver ſpoonful over a candle. When the moiſture is waſted, the nitre will be found on the bottom, which may be ſcraped off and tried on a live coal to deflagrate. If the deflagration be lively, and the whole quantity burn away without crackling, the proof is encouraging, if otherwiſe, it is foul, or holds common ſalt; but to determine exactly what quantity of nitre any given portion of lye holds, get a ſmall copper diſh and ballance it exactly in a nice pair of ſcales, then pour a certain meaſure of the lye into it, and ſet it upon warm aſhes or ſand to evaporate, when perfectly dry weigh it again, and the increaſe of weight is your proportion.

To fit earth for the production of nitre in a large way, get that which is looſe and loomy, as above ſaid, and, in winter eſpecially, mix it with horſe dung, and any putreſcible ſubſtances. To whatever quantity of this compoſt you mean to work, put a fourth part of wood aſhes and quick lime, the latter an eighth part to ſeven of aſhes. Mix the whole finely together, moiſtening it with urine, the ſoakings of a dunghill, or fair water, if you can get nothing better. Let the maſs lie ſome time in a heap to ferment, and then make it up into walls from eighteen inches thick at bottom, to eight at top, between four and five feet high, and as long as you pleaſe. To form your walls the better, two pieces of ſmall joice may be framed together, with a croſs piece at the head, and left ſpreading to the feet according to the intended ſhape of the wall. Three of theſe frames are ſufficient for one length of board, and are to be ſet up againſt wedges driven into the ground to keep their feet from ſprawling, when the boards are laid againſt them, and the compoſt preſſed into form. The preſſure of the compoſt muſt be as gentle as poſſible, to give the walls as looſe a texture as they will be preſumed to ſtand with, and the frames and boards continued on them till they are well ſettled. They ſhould be as much expoſed to the wind as poſſible, but ſhaded from rain, and often ſprinkled with urine, ſoap ſuds wherein clothes have been waſhed, or any refuſe boilings. By this means the alkaline ſalts in the walls will attract the nitrous acid of the air in three or four months, ſo that an inch may be pared off them on all ſides, and lixiviated; and when all the ſalt is drawn from it, by an equal mixture of dung and aſhes, the compoſt is fit to be built up in new walls as before. By this means the greateſt quantity of raw and ſpongy ſurface is expoſed to the air that can be with ſo little trouble, and a work as large as can be deſired, ſupplied with matter enough to keep it going continually.

The apparatus in a large Saltpetre yard conſiſts of twenty-four tubs or leeches, each capable of holding four buſhels of earth. Theſe are filled to within four inches of the brim, and cold water put upon the firſt, which is let ſtand twenty-four hours, and then, with a ſufficient quantity of freſh water, this is thrown upon the ſecond, and ſo continued throughout, that the lye may be as ſtrong as poſſible when it comes to the boiler. New water is again put upon the firſt leech, and carried through, ſtanding, however, a ſhorter time on each than before, and the new water repeated while it gives a nitrous taſte in running off. The ſtrongeſt lye is now committed to a large copper boiler ſet in brick-work, ſo as to have the greateſt advantage of the fire put under it. The boiler for the raw lye may contain an hundred and ten or fifteen gallons, and this may be kept filling up from the leeches till the contents grow dark, ſtick to the ſkimmer, and run down it like oil. Then they are laded out into a tub or barrel, having the bottom covered with ſtraw, and eight or ten inches of good wood aſhes put in, and again covered with ſtraw, ſo ſecured that the lading in will not diſturb the aſhes. The vent hole is left open in this veſſel that the lye may run through quickly, and it is then returned into a ſecond boiler of eighty or ninety gallons content, ſet alſo in brick, with a proper reſpect to the government of the fire. In this boiler the lye remains in a gentle ebullition, ſlackening towards the laſt, till a portion taken out and dropped on a knife blade will retain its form while the knife is turned upſide down. When this ſign appears, the lye is laded out into a veſſel of a tall and narrow ſhape, perforated within an inch and a half of the bottom, and ſecured by a tap. Here it is covered up cloſe, and ſuffered to cool as ſlowly as may be, that whatever ſea ſalt it contains may concrete and precipitate to the bottom. When the liquor is nearly cold, it is drawn off and ſet in copper pans or wooden coolers to ſhoot in a moderately cool place. The lye poured off from the chryſtals, next day is always returned into the firſt boiler; and indeed no part of the liquor, ſcum, or any thing that contains the nitre, ſhould be thrown away, but returned either to the boilers, leeches, or walls, as nitre already formed ſeems to promote the formation of more.

The chryſtals appearing dark coloured are diſſolved in ſeven times their weight of lime water, made of one pound of quick lime to two gallons of boiling water, and when decanted clear again made boiling hot, and poured on the chryſtals. This water is ſlowly evaporated and ſet to ſhoot as above directed, and leaves the largeſt and fineſt chryſtals procurable by any means.

A SALTPETRE work ſet up in this manner ſeems to forbid its own diſcontinuation, as the compoſt thrown out of the leech tubs, mixed with freſh dung in winter, and aſhes and lime at all times is always fit for new walls, ſo that the old walls are paring, lixiviating, and new ones forming of the lixiviated matter continually. A pleaſant and not over-toilſome labor, even for a ſpeculative gentleman!

N. B. The above being the reſult of obſervation and experience, and no part of it founded in ſpeculation only, it is expected to be reprinted throughout America. The ground

work, as promiſed in your laſt number, is taken from Mr. Rubſamen's notes, by your humble ſervant,

Philad. Dec. 7, 1775. T. YOUNG.

EXTRACT from the VOTES.

RESOLUTIONS *directing the mode of levying Taxes on* NON-ASSOCIATORS *in* PENNSYLVANIA.

1. THE Aſſeſſors of the ſeveral townſhips, boroughs, wards and diſtricts within this province, are required on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next enſuing, to make in writing and deliver an exact liſt of the names and ſurnames of every male white perſon capable of bearing arms, between the ages of ſixteen and fifty years (miniſters of the goſpel of all denominations, and ſervants purchaſed bona fide and for a valuable conſideration, only excepted) reſiding in ſuch townſhip, borough, ward or diſtrict, to the Commiſſioners of the county choſen by virtue of the act for raiſing of county rates and levies.

2. If any Aſſeſſor ſhall neglect or refuſe to perform the duty aforeſaid, the Commiſſioners of the reſpective counties, or any two of them, are hereby required and enjoined to fine him in any ſum not exceeding ten pounds, unleſs ſuch Aſſeſſor's refuſal proceeds from conſcientious motives; and ſuch fine ſhall be levied and recovered in the ſame manner as is directed by the laws of this province, for levying and recovering fines impoſed on Aſſeſſors refuſing or neglecting to perform the duties therein required of them, to be paid into the hands of the reſpective County Treaſurers, to be by them delivered to the ſame perſon and applied to the ſame uſe, as the other monies directed to be levied by the reſolves of this Houſe.

3. The Commiſſioners of the reſpective counties, or any two of them, are hereby required and enjoined to appoint ſome proper perſon to make out the liſt aforeſaid, in the place of the Aſſeſſor ſo refuſing or neglecting, which perſon ſo appointed ſhall make out and return ſuch liſt to the Commiſſioners on or before the firſt day of May next enſuing.

4. Every Aſſeſſor or perſon appointed in his place as aforeſaid, ſhall, before he begins to make out the liſts aforeſaid, take an oath or affirmation, which any Magiſtrate of the county is hereby required and enjoined to adminiſter, without fee or reward: "That he will go to the place or places of abode of all and every perſon and perſons reſiding within his townſhip, borough, ward or diſtrict, and make a faithful and diligent inquiry of, and endeavour by all other lawful ways and means in his power, to procure a true and exact account and liſt of the names and ſurnames of all male white perſons capable of bearing arms, who are between the ages of ſixteen and fifty years, reſiding within his townſhip, borough, ward or diſtrict, and will make a return of ſuch account or liſt (if an Aſſeſſor) to the Commiſſioners of the county reſpectively in which he reſides, on or before the twenty fifth day of March next enſuing, or (if a perſon appointed in the place of an Aſſeſſor) on or before the firſt day of May next enſuing."

5. Every Aſſeſſor, or other perſon appointed and acting in the place of an Aſſeſſor as aforeſaid, ſhall receive for his trouble in making out and returning ſuch liſts the ſum of four ſhillings for every day he ſhall be employed in that ſervice.

6. If any diſpute ſhall ariſe concerning the age of any Non-Aſſociator, the ſame ſhall be determined before the Commiſſioners of the county, or any two of them, by the oath or affirmation of the perſon whoſe age is in queſtion, which oath or affirmation the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any of them, is hereby required to adminiſter, or by any other proper evidence.

7. The Captains of every company are required and enjoined on or before the fifteenth day of March next enſuing to deliver under his hand to the Colonel of the battalion to which he belongs, a copy of the articles of Aſſociation ſigned by the Aſſociators of his company, therein mentioning the county and the townſhip, borough, ward or diſtrict, in which each of the Aſſociators reſides, which the Colonel ſhall carefully keep, and therefrom ſhall immediately make out and return on or before the twenty-fifth day of the ſame month, a fair duplicate to the Commiſſioners aforeſaid of the reſpective counties in which the ſaid Aſſociators reſpectively reſide.

8. The ſaid Commiſſioners, or any two of them, are required on or before the firſt day of June next enſuing to meet together, and cauſe their Clerks to make out fair liſts of the names and ſurnames of all perſons mentioned in the duplicates returned to them as aforeſaid, with their places of abode, who appear by the duplicates returned by the Colonels not to have ſigned the articles of Aſſociation; and thereupon the ſaid Commiſſioners are required to charge every ſuch perſon not aſſociating, over and above the rates and aſſeſſments ſet upon him by virtue of the laws of this province, the ſum of two pounds ten ſhillings, on the liſts made out by their order as aforeſaid.

9. If any perſon charged by the Commiſſioners as a Non-Aſſociator, ſhall at the day of appeal produce to the Commiſſioners a certificate from the commanding officer of any battalion, troop of horſe, or company of artillery, that he has become an Aſſociator in ſuch battalion, troop or company, the Commiſſioners, or any two of them, ſhall make an allowance in favour of ſuch perſon, of two ſhillings and ſixpence for each of the days of exerciſe appointed by this Houſe, after ſuch perſon became an Aſſociator, on which he attended his battalion, troop or company, or has been fined for non-attendance.

10. If any perſon charged by the Commiſſioners as a Non-Aſſociator ſhall die before the day of appeal, or if before that day an accommodation ſhall be made between Great-Britain and the Colonies on this Continent, and in conſequence thereof the military Aſſociation in this province ſhall be diſſolved, in either of thoſe caſes, the Commiſſioners, or any two of them, ſhall make an abatement in the aſſeſſment charged as aforeſaid of two ſhillings and ſixpence for each of the days of exerciſe aforeſaid, after the death of ſuch Non-Aſſociator, or the diſſolution of the Aſſociation.

11. If any Non-Aſſociator, or the parent, guardian, maſter or miſtreſs of any Non-Aſſociator, between the ages of ſixteen and twenty-one years, or any other Non-Aſſociator, ſhall think him or herſelf aggrieved by the aſſeſſment aforeſaid, he or ſhe may appeal to the Commiſſioners of the county wherein he or ſhe reſides, who, or any two of them, ſhall meet together on the tenth day of October next enſuing, and ſo from day to day as long as may be neceſſary, and at ſuch place or places as the Commiſſioners, or any two of them, ſhall appoint, of which days and places of meeting they ſhall cauſe the Collectors to give due notice to the inhabitants, and then and there the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any two of them, ſhall hear ſuch appeals as may be made to them, and may diſcharge ſuch aſſeſſment, or lower the ſame, as to them, on conſideration of all circumſtances, ſhall appear juſt and equitable.

12. The ſaid Commiſſioners of the reſpective counties, or any two of them, within ten days after hearing and determining the appeals made to them, ſhall rectify and adjuſt the liſts returned to them as aforeſaid, and the aſſeſſments thereon, and deliver to the Treaſurers of the reſpective counties a true account of the ſums total which every Collector ſhall be charged with in purſuance of theſe reſolves, and ſhall cauſe their clerks to make out and deliver fair duplicates thereof to the reſpective Collectors of the townſhips, boroughs, wards

and diſtricts within their reſpective counties, who ſhall collect the ſaid ſums, keeping exact and ſeparate accounts of the ſums ſo charged on Non-Aſſociators, and ſhall pay the ſame into the hands of the reſpective county Treaſurers, who ſhall pay the ſame into the hands of Michael Hillegas, Eſquire, to be applied to ſuch purpoſes as this or any future Houſe of Aſſembly ſhall judge moſt likely to promote the public welfare. And all perſons ſhall be liable to the payment of the ſaid ſums in the ſame manner, and the Collectors ſhall have the ſame powers, and ſhall proceed in collecting and levying the ſaid ſums, and ſhall be accountable in the ſame manner, as is directed by the act entitled "An act for raiſing of county rates and levies."

13. The allowances to the Collectors of ſuch aſſeſſments, and to the Treaſurers reſpectively, ſhall be the ſame with thoſe appointed and directed in the collection of fines from Aſſociators for non-attendance.

14. The Treaſurers of the reſpective counties before they enter on the duties hereby required of them, ſhall give the like ſecurity for the faithful diſcharge of their office to the Commiſſioners of their ſeveral counties, that they are now obliged by the laws of this province to give for the due payment of Provincial taxes.

15. All and every perſon and perſons who are required or enjoined by theſe reſolutions, or any of them, to diſcharge or perform any of the offices or duties herein before mentioned, are hereby farther earneſtly and ſolemnly required and enjoined, with all diligence and fidelity, ſtrenuouſly to exert themſelves in diſcharging and performing ſuch offices and duties, and every part thereof, as they regard the freedom, ſecurity and happineſs of their country.

Reſolved, That the Committee of Safety procure a ſufficient number of the foregoing "Rules and Regulations for the better government of the Military Aſſociation in Pennſylvania." "The Articles of ſaid Aſſociation," and "The Reſolutions directing the mode of levying taxes on Non-Aſſociators in Pennſylvania," to be immediately printed in the Engliſh and German languages, and tranſmitted to the commanding officers of the ſeveral battalions, and to the Commiſſioners of the ſeveral counties in this province.

The Houſe adjourned to Monday, the twelfth of February next, at four o'clock, P. M.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES MOORE, Clerk of Aſſembly.

PROVIDENCE, *Nov.* 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated the ſeventh inſtant.

"The province of New-Hampſhire have aſked advice of Congreſs relative to aſſuming government. The Congreſs adviſed the Provincial Convention to grant warrants for a free and full election of repreſentatives of the colony, who, if they think it neceſſary, are to chooſe ſuch a form of government, as they in their judgment ſhall think will beſt promote the happineſs of the people, and preſerve peace and good order during the preſent diſpute with Great-Britain. The ſame advice was given to South-Carolina, and in a few months I hope every colony will be perfectly free."

PHILADELPHIA, *December 7.*

By authentic advices from Cambridge we learn, that two half moon batteries are erected for occaſional uſe, between Litchmore's Point and Cambridge River, and another at the Cauſeway going to Litchmore's Point, commanding that paſs, and two other works between Sewell's Point and Roxbury, to be occaſionally man'd, if the Miniſterialiſts ſhould come out when the bay is froze; and that an ordnance ſtore ſhip for Boſton is miſſing, her convoy having been arrived two weeks; a circumſtance which has much alarmed the Miniſterialiſts at Boſton.

A perſon juſt arrived in this city, who was amongſt the three hundred lately ſent out of Boſton by General Howe, ſays the number of regulars in that town amounts to ſeven thouſand, one thouſand of whom are ſick; the whole garriſon, not long before he left it, was for a week under arms, in expectation of an attack from the Continental army, having been informed by ſeveral deſerters, who came in at various times, that Waſhington, Lee, and all the other Generals had agreed upon it; the inhabitants are in great diſtreſs for want of freſh proviſions, the army always ſecuring it for themſelves, as well as the fiſh that is brought to the town; that about this day ſeven-night, General Burgoyne's baggage was put on board the Boyne man of war, a ſeventy gun ſhip, which was to ſail for England in a few days, in which the Gen. was going paſſenger, not being able to obtain even elbow room upon this extenſive continent; that upon a ſerjeant's deſerting, the officers reported that the Continental army had hanged him for a ſpy, in order to deter others, they having reaſon to ſuſpect moſt of the ſoldiers will deſert when they can get an opportunity; that the inhabitants of the town are treated with the greateſt ſeverity and contempt, inſomuch that if an officer chooſes any particular houſe for his reſidence, he has only to write his name upon a piece of paper, and order it to be fixed on the door, when the miſerable townſman is obliged immediately to turn his family out, and leave both houſe and furniture to the mercy of the officer and his attendants; and as to the Tory Refugees, the ſoldiers frequently inſult them, and tell them they are ten times worſe than the brave fellows in the camp.

A letter from Elizabeth-Town ſays, a veſſel, in a very ſhort paſſage from Albany, brings intelligence that an expreſs is upon the road with an account of the taking of Quebec; that upon Col. Arnold's apppearing before the city, the inhabitants threw the gates open, and received him with joy. And that General Carlton is upon Lake St. Francis, between Quebec and Montreal, who, it is ſuppoſed, cannot poſſibly eſcape the vigilance of Col. Arnold.

☞ The ſubſcribers to the AMERICAN MANUFACTORY of cotton, woollen and linen, in this city, are hereby notified, that the managers have agreed that a general meeting of the ſubſcribers be held on the 29th inſtant, at the Carpenters Hall, to begin preciſely at one o'clock in the afternoon, to take into conſideration ſome matters of conſequence relating to the affairs of the company.

Philad. Dec. 7, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber returns his hearty thanks to his friends in particular, and the public in general, for their paſt and generous favours, and begs leave to inform them that he has removed from the houſe he formerly lived at (the ſign of the Pennſylvania Farmer) to the ſign of the Bull and Dog, oppoſite the Jerſey-market, in Market ſtreet, where he will open, on Wedneſday next, a TAP of Meſſrs. HARE's and Co. beſt DRAUGHT and BOTTLED AMERICAN PORTER, which the public may depend ſhall be ſerved them in the greateſt purity and goodneſs. He hopes therefore for the continuance of their cuſtom, and that of all the SONS of AMERICAN LIBERTY, which ſhall ever be gratefully acknowledged by their humble ſervant,

JOSEPH PRICE.

In CONGRESS, *December* 6, 1775.

We, the Delegates of the Thirteen United Colonies in North-America, have taken into our moſt ſerious conſideration a Proclamation iſſued from the Court at St. James's on the twenty-third day of Auguſt laſt. The name of Majeſty is uſed to give it a ſanction and influence; and, on that account, it becomes a matter of importance to wipe off, in the name of the people of theſe United Colohies, the aſperſions, which it is calculated to throw upon our cauſe; and to prevent, as far as poſſible, the undeſerved puniſhments, which it is deſigned to prepare for our friends.

We are accuſed of "forgetting the allegiance which we owe to the power that has protected and ſuſtained us." Why all this ambiguity and obſcurity in what ought to be ſo plain and obvious, as that he who runs may read it? What allegiance is it that we forget? Allegiance to Parliament? We never owed—we never owned it. Allegiance to our King? Our words have ever avowed it—our conduct has ever been conſiſtent with it. We condemn, and, with arms in our hands—a reſource which Freemen will never part with—we oppoſe the claim and exerciſe of unconſtitutional powers, to which neither the Crown or Parliament were ever entitled. By the Britiſh Conſtitution, our beſt inheritance, rights, as well as duties, deſcend upon us. We cannot violate the latter by defending the former. We ſhould act in diametrical oppoſition to both, if we permitted the claims of the Britiſh Parliament to be eſtabliſhed, and the meaſures purſued in conſequence of thoſe claims to be carried into execution among us.

Our ſagacious anceſtors provided mounds againſt the inundation of tyranny and lawleſs power on one ſide, as well as againſt that of faction and licentiouſneſs on the other. On which ſide has the breach been made? Is it objected againſt us by the moſt inveterate and the moſt uncandid of our enemies, that we have oppoſed any of the juſt prerogatives of the Crown, or any legal exertion of thoſe prerogatives? Why, then, are we accuſed of forgetting our allegiance?—We have performed our duty: We have reſiſted in thoſe caſes, in which the right to reſiſt is ſtipulated as expreſsly, on our part, as the right to govern is, in other caſes, ſtipulated on the part of the crown. The breach of allegiance is removed from our reſiſtance as far as tyranny is removed from legal government.

It is alledged that "we have proceeded to an open and avowed rebellion." In what does this rebellion conſiſt? It is thus deſcribed—"Arraying ourſelves in hoſtile manner to withſtand the execution of the law, and traiterouſly preparing, ordering and levying war againſt the King." We know of no laws binding upon us, but ſuch as have been tranſmitted to us by our anceſtors, and ſuch as have been conſented to by ourſelves, or our repreſentatives elected for that purpoſe. What laws, ſtampt with theſe characters, have we withſtood? We have indeed defended them; and we will riſque every thing, do every thing, and ſuffer every thing in their defence. To ſupport our laws, and our liberties eſtabliſhed by our laws, we have prepared, ordered, and levied war: But is this traiterouſly, or againſt the King? We view him as the Conſtitution repreſents him. That tells us he can do no wrong. The cruel and illegal attacks, which we oppoſe, have no foundation in the royal authority. We will not, on our part, loſe the diſtinction between the King and his Miniſters. Happy it would have been for ſome former Prinees, had it been always preſerved on the part of the Crown.

Beſides all this we obſerve, on this part of the proclamation, that "rebellion" is a term undefined and unknown in the law. It might have been expected that a proclamation which, by the Britiſh conſtitution, has no other operation than merely that of enforcing what is already law, would have had a known legal baſis to have reſted upon. A correſpondence between the inhabitants of Great-Britain and their brethren in America produced, in better times, much ſatisfaction to individuals, and much advantage to the public. By what criterion ſhall one who is unwilling to break off this correſpondence, and is, at the ſame time, anxious not to expoſe himſelf to the dreadful conſequences threatened in this proclamation, by what criterion ſhall he regulate his conduct? He is admoniſhed not to carry on correſpondence with the perſons now in rebellion in the colonies. How ſhall he aſcertain who are in rebellion, and who are not? He conſults the law to learn the nature of the ſuppoſed crime, the law is ſilent upon the ſubject. This, in a country where it has been often ſaid, and formerly with juſtice, that the government is by law, and not by men, might render him perfectly eaſy. But proclamations have been ſome times dangerous engines in the hands of thoſe in power. Information is commanded to be given to one of the Secretaries of State of all perſons "who ſhall be found carrying on correſpondence with the perſons in rebellion, in order to bring to condign puniſhment the authors, perpetrators, or abettors of ſuch dangerous deſigns."

Let us ſuppoſe, for a moment, that ſome perſons in the colonies are in rebellion, and that thoſe, who carry on correſpondence with them, might learn, by ſome rule, which Britons are bound to know, how to diſcriminate them. Does it follow that all correſpondence with them deſerves to be puniſhed? It might have been intended to appriſe them of their danger, and to reclaim them from their crimes. By what law does a correſpondence with a criminal transfer or communicate his guilt? We know that thoſe who aid and adhere to the King's enemies; and thoſe, who correſpond with them in order to enable them to carry their deſigns into effect, are criminal in the eye of the law. But the law goes no farther. Can proclamations, according to the principles of reaſon and juſtice and the conſtitution go farther than the law?

But, perhaps, the principles of reaſon and juſtice and the conſtitution will not prevail: Experience ſuggeſts to us the doubt: If they ſhould not, we muſt reſort to arguments drawn from a very different ſource. We, therefore, in the name of the people of theſe United Colonies, and by authority, according to the pureſt maxims of repreſentation derived from them, declare, that whatever puniſhment ſhall be inflicted upon any perſons in the power of our enemies for favouring, aiding, or abetting the cauſe of American liberty, ſhall be retaliated in the ſame kind and the ſame degree upon thoſe in our power, who have favoured, aided, or abetted, or ſhall favour, aid or abet the ſyſtem of miniſterial oppreſſion. The eſſential difference between our cauſe and that of our enemies, might juſtify a ſeverer puniſhment: The law of retaliation will unqueſtionably warrant one equally ſevere.

We mean not, however, by this declaration, to occaſion or to multiply puniſhments: Our ſole view is to prevent them. In this unhappy and unnatural controverſy, in which Britons fight againſt Britons and the deſcendants of Britons, let the calamities immediately incident to a civil war ſuffice. We hope additions will not, from wantonneſs, be made to them on one ſide: We ſhall regret the neceſſity, if laid under the neceſſity, of making them on the other.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

WANTED ſix or eight JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS; ſome for ſtuff, and others for leather-work; to be boarded, or to work out of doors, as they think proper. Alſo two or three APPRENTICE LADS. Inquire of the printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. TOWNE.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price only Two Coppers. Publiſhed every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1775. [Num. 128.

To his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Eſq; Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the province of New-Jerſey, and territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the ſame, &c.

The Humble ADDRESS of his Majeſty's COUNCIL for the ſaid Province.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE beg leave to expreſs the ſatisfaction we feel in the opportunity you have given us of meeting your Excellency in General Aſſembly, at this time, for the deſpatch of ſuch buſineſs as the exigencies of the province require; and thank you for that freedom with which you communicate to us, from time to time, ſuch parts of the letters you receive from his Majeſty's Miniſters, as may be of conſequence to the welfare of this province.

It is with the greateſt pleaſure we aſſure your Excellency, that we know of no reaſon to doubt but that the confidence you are pleaſed to ſay you have in the affection and regard of the good people of this colony is well founded. We are ſorry, however, to obſerve, that, notwithſtanding this confidence and truſt, your Excellency expreſſes ſome degree of apprehenſion as to the ſafety of your own perſon and the perſons of the other officers of the crown. We can with truth declare, that we are totally ignorant as to any circumſtances, in this province, that may give riſe to ſuch an apprehenſion, and are happy in believing that it muſt be without any real foundation.

You are pleaſed to call on us for an explicit declaration of our ſentiments reſpecting thoſe aims at an independency on Great-Britain, which, you ſay, are at this time openly avowed by ſome men of preſent conſequence: In anſwer to which, we make no heſitation to aſſure your Excellency, that we have the utmoſt abhorrence of any deſign whatever to ſubvert that happy conſtitution of government, under which, not only this, but every other colony in America, hath long enjoyed the bleſſings of ſecurity and proſperity; and that we will, by every means in our power, exert ourſelves in the defence of it, and in defence of your Excellency and the other officers of the crown, acting under the influence and by virtue of that ineſtimable conſtitution.

We flatter ourſelves that your Excellency will not doubt but that we ſhall be ready, on all occaſions, to join you in the promotion of peace, order and good government; and eagerly improve every opportunity that may tend to the reſtoring this province to its former ſtate of happineſs and tranquillity.

By order of the Houſe. JOHN STEVENS, Speaker.

Council Chamber, Nov. 25, 1775.

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to make the following reply.

Gentlemen,

I AM greatly obliged to you for the ſentiments of regard expreſſed in this addreſs, and heartily thank you for the aſſurances you give me of your readineſs to exert yourſelves in the defence of our happy conſtitution, and of the officers of the crown in this province.

At the ſame time it gives me concern that I cannot agree with you in opinion, that there are not *any circumſtances* in this province, which may juſtify *ſome degree of apprehenſion* as to the ſafety of myſelf and the other officers of government. It is true I have not actually ſeen the aſſociations ſigned, nor the orders and reſolutions of Congreſſes or Committes iſſued, yet I cannot on that account, without being guilty of a ſubterfuge, which gentlemen of your candor muſt diſapprove, pretend a *total ignorance* either of their contents or of their effects, both in this and the neighbouring colonies. From what has already happened, the officers of the crown will be naturally led to form a judgment of what may happen. Such of them, therefore, as have conſcientiouſly done their duty here, muſt of courſe have *ſome* reaſon to expect the ſame fate with thoſe who have done their duty elſewhere. It muſt be allowed, however, that thoſe who, from timidity or other motives, have been induced to purſue a different conduct may have preſent ſafety, but then, as it muſt be at the expence of their honor, it is not likely that there will be found many of them who will chooſe to pay ſuch a price for ſuch a conſideration, nor is it probable, if they ſhould, that they would meet with your approbation.

To his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Eſq; Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majeſty's colony of Nova-Cæſarea or New-Jerſey, and territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the ſame, &c.

The humble ADDRESS of the REPRESENTATIVES of the ſaid colony in General Aſſembly convened.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's loyal and dutiful ſubjects, the Repreſentatives of the colony of New-Jerſey, in General Aſſembly convened, have conſidered your Excellency's ſpeech at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion.

We ſincerely lament the unhappy ſituation of public affairs; and we regret, that though we have preſented a dutiful petition to his Majeſty, yet we have little proſpect of his favorable interpoſition for the removal of thoſe grievances under which we ſuffer in common with his other American ſubjects.

There is nothing we deſire with greater anxiety than a reconciliation with our parent ſtate, on conſtitutional principles; but if the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, of the twentieth of February, could, without departing from the duty we owe to our conſtituents, have been accepted, or made the baſis of a negotiation, which would probably have led to any plan of accommodation, we have been and ſtill are greatly miſtaken.

We are ſurpriſed to hear that any perſons could have adviſed your Excellency to have ſought an aſylum on board of one of his Majeſty's ſhips. We cannot imagine that your Excellency could have had any juſt reaſon to fear any inſult or improper treatment from the people of the colony; and if your retreat would neceſſarily be attributed to either the effect or well grounded apprehenſions of violence, and be produc-

tive of miſchiefs to the inhabitants, however ſuch adviſers may deſerve to be eſteemed your "beſt friends," we cannot ſuppoſe them to be really ſo to the colony.

Your Excellency's ſafety, or that of any of the officers of government, we apprehend to be in no danger. We place our own ſafety in that protection which the laws of our country, and the executive power of the government, afford to all the King's ſubjects. It is the only aſylum which we have to fly to; and we make no doubt but that it will be, as it hitherto hath been, found fully equal to the purpoſe both of ſecuring your Excellency and others. And we hope to find that the officers of government will conduct themſelves ſo prudently as not to invite any ill uſage; and that they will not make any ſuppoſed "infatuation or diſorder" of the times a pretence to leave the province, and thereby endeavour to ſubject the inhabitants to any calamity.

We know of no ſentiments of independency that are, by men of any conſequence, openly avowed; nor do we approve of any eſſays tending to encourage ſuch a meaſure. We have already expreſſed our deteſtation of ſuch opinions, and we have ſo frequently and fully declared our ſentiments on this ſubject, and in particular in our petition to the King at the laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly, that we ſhould have thought ourſelves, as at preſent we really deſerve to be, exempt from all ſuſpicion of this nature.

We have already reſolved to ſupport his Majeſty's government, and look upon it to be our duty to uſe our influence to promote peace, order and good government.

By order of the Houſe. CORTLAND SKINNER, Speaker.

Houſe of Aſſembly, Nov. 29, 1775.

To which the Governor was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my thanks for your reſolution to ſupport his Majeſty's government, and cannot but approve your determination to promote peace and good order.

I ſhall avoid, for the reaſons I gave you in my ſpeech, any remarks on your ſentiments reſpecting the preſent unhappy ſituation of public affairs, and ſhall tranſmit to his Majeſty your opinion of the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons. Thus much, however, I would only obſerve, that if you really thought, or ſtill think, that the making that reſolution the baſis of a negotiation would not have led to ſome plan of accommodaion, on terms that *Americans* have heretofore ſolemnly and repeatedly declared would give them full content, then you have been and ſtill are greatly miſtaken.

Your ſurpriſe that any perſons could adviſe me to ſeek an aſylum, when ſo many Governors and crown officers had been before compelled to do the like, is as extraordinary as your ſuppoſition that thoſe perſons muſt therefore be no friends to the colony.

It gives me pleaſure, however, to find that you *make no doubt* but that *the laws of our country*, and *the executive powers of the government*, will afford *ſafety*, and prove an *aſylum* to ALL *the King's ſubjects*. On the ſtrength of this aſſurance his Majeſty's officers, who have now the misfortune of being confined in *Trenton* by ſome ſuppoſed unlawful authority, cannot heſitate to apply for that legal remedy an *habeas corpus*, nor can any of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Supreme Court have the leaſt ſcruple to grant it, nor ought any one to doubt "but that it will (as you ſay) be found *fully equal* to the purpoſe."

Your hope that the officers of government will conduct themſelves *prudently* will, I truſt, be greatly gratified, at leaſt by ſome of them, if a manly conſcientious diſcharge of their duty to their King and country, as far as may be in their power, is conſiſtent with your ideas of *prudence*.—As they have not even made the *real* diſorders of the times a pretence for leaving the province, it ſeems rather unkind to intimate any ſuſpicion that they would do it on a "*ſuppoſed* diſorder of the times." Equally unjuſtifiable is it to inſinuate, that any of them would be ſo abſurd as to "*invite ill uſage*," or ſo wicked as to "ENDEAVOUR *to ſubject the inhabitants to any calamities.*" But ſuch ſuſpicions and ſuch language muſt, I ſuppoſe, be attributed to *the* FASHION *of the times!*

In ſpeaking of the ſentiments of independency *openly* avowed by ſome men of *preſent* conſequence, I had not the moſt diſtant thought, that you would conſider the remark as at all meant for, or applicable to, your Houſe. If any faith is to be put (as you ſay) in your frequent and full declarations of your ſentiments on this ſubject, you certainly deſerve to be exempt from all ſuſpicions of that nature. I even intimated in my ſpeech that you muſt entertain "an abhorrence of ſuch deſign." Your preſent diſapprobation of the eſſays tending to encourage that meaſure, gives me great ſatisfaction, and I ſincerely wiſh that both you and I may ere long have the happineſs to ſee thoſe, who either *openly* or *privately* avow ſentiments of independency, men of *no* conſequence."

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR, from the COUNCIL.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WHEN we conſider the uninterrupted harmony which for many years hath ſubſiſted between the Governor and Council of this province—When we reflect upon the repeated aſſurances we have received of your approbation of, and confidence in, our unwearied endeavours zealouſly to diſcharge the duties of our ſtation—And as we flatter ourſelves the conſtant tenor of our conduct towards your Excellency has ever manifeſted the moſt reſpectful regard to your perſon and ſtation—It is with no ſmall degree of pain and regret we find ourſelves conſtrained to lay before your Excellency ſome obſervations on the reply you were pleaſed to make to the Council's addreſs in anſwer to your ſpeech at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion of Aſſembly; more eſpecially at this unhappy period, when even the appearance of diſunion between the ſeveral branches of the legiſlature ought carefully to be avoided. Your reply, Sir, though rather darkly penned, contains, we apprehend, ſome reflexions and innuendos, which our conſciences tell us we do not deſerve, and which we cannot, therefore, with honor or due regard to our ſtation, paſs unnoticed.

Your Excellency was pleaſed in your ſpeech to aſk us whether we could anſwer for your perſonal ſafety. We replied in our addreſs, in ſuch plain and open language as we thought could not have been miſunderſtood, could not have admitted any doubt or cavil, nor the moſt diſtant hint of ſubterfuge, that you, and the other officers of the crown are, in our apprehenſion, perfectly ſafe in this province. From perſons who have too much at ſtake not to dread the conſequence of a total ſubverſion of government, order and authority, who while they lament the public diſorders of the preſent times, are anxiouſly ſtudious to leſſen their effects on the inhabitants of this province, ſuch a declaration might we think, have been received with joy and gladneſs by your Excellency, rather than with inſinuations of your doubts and apprehenſions, drawn from the language of Aſſociations, the orders and reſolutions of Congreſſes and Committees, or from the effects of either of them in this and the neighbouring colonies. We truſted that you would have congratulated us on the degree of ſerenity ſtill exiſting in this province, rather than damp our hopes by foreboding what may happen *here* from what has

happened *elſewhere*; or by throwing an unworthy reflexion on the inhabitants of this province, in ſuppoſing that ſuch officers of the crown, who have or ſhall conſcienciouſly diſcharge their duty, need be under any doubts of the protection, ſupport and applauſe of the people.

It is not neceſſary or proper for us to extend our views to other colonies, in order to form our ſentiments or opinions of the conduct and behaviour of officers of the crown. With reſpect to crown officers in general in this province, we cannot but think it an ungenerous inſinuation that there are any who have departed from the line of their duty, from the impulſe of timidity, or other motives in view to preſent ſafety. Such aſperſions, permit us to ſay, ought not to be thrown out, but on the ſureſt grounds that ſuch characters really exiſt amongſt us.

If the return for the affection and regard, which your Excellency acknowledges you have experienced from all ranks of people in this province, is to be general calumny and detraction, it is not likely there will be found many who will chooſe to pay "ſuch a *price* for ſuch a *conſideration*."

We promiſed ourſelves that the experience you have long had of our zeal in the cauſe of public juſtice, the honor of government, and ſupport of the conſtitution, might have induced more confidence in our aſſertions than the language of your reply ſeems to convey. However, Sir, if ever we have again the honor of a reply from you to an addreſs, we truſt, that whilſt the council of *New-Jerſey* preſerve a conduct which calumny dares not openly aſperſe, though they ſhould happen to differ in opinion with your Excellency as to the real circumſtances of the province, they will eſape every inſinuation of *ſubterfuge* or inſincerity; which, however applicable to ſecret foes, muſt be heard with diſdain, by the known friends and real well-wiſhers to this country.

Council-Chamber, Burlington, December 4, 1775.

(The Governor's anſwer will be in our next.)

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the TRUE FRIENDS to LIBERTY that, on Saturday the ninth inſtant, at the Harp and Crown, nearly oppoſite Captain Knox's, Southwark, he will open a TAP of Meſſrs. HARE's and Co. AMERICAN PORTER, which he will ſell in its purity, as he intends no beer of any other kind ſhall enter his doors. He being ſituated in the center of the Ship and Stave Yards, expects the Aſſociators of Freedom will give the encouragement to the American Porter it deſerves.

PATRICK MEADE.

December 4, 7775.

Philad. Dec. 7, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber returns his hearty thanks to his friends in particular, and the public in general, for their paſt and generous favours, and begs leave to inform them that he has removed from the houſe he formerly lived at (the ſign of the Pennſylvania Farmer) to the ſign of the Bull and Dog, oppoſite the Jerſey-market, in Market ſtreet, where he will open, on Wedneſday next, a TAP of Meſſrs. HARE's and Co. beſt DRAUGHT and BOTTLED AMERICAN PORTER, which the public may depend ſhall be ſerved them in the greateſt purity and goodneſs. He hopes therefore for the continuance of their cuſtom, and that of all the SONS of AMERICAN LIBERTY, which ſhall ever be gratefully acknowledged by their humble ſervant,

JOSEPH PRICE.

READY MONEY for any quantity of OLD COPPER and BRASS, by WILLIAM WILL, pewterer, the corner of Arch and Second ſtreets.

☞ The Committee of the Privates of the Aſſociation meet on Saturday evening next, at ſix o'clock, at Mr. Thorne's ſchool-houſe in Videll's-Alley. The printers of the public papers in this city are requeſted to inſert the above notification in their reſpective papers.

A LETTER was ſome time ago left by miſtake at Andrew Caldwell's, merchant, in Water-ſtreet. The owner, upon proving his property, may have it again by paying the expence of this advertiſement.

*** There is ſome paper money in it, and is ſuppoſed to come from Princeton.

JUST publiſhed, and may be had of the printer hereof, JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the CONGRESS, held at Philadelphia May 10, 1775. Alſo that new and intereſting work, of great merit and integrity, BURGH's POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS.

STRAYED, on Friday the 17th inſtant, from the malt houſe of Robert Hare and Co. in Callow-hill, A STRONG BROWN GELDING, about fifteen hands high, with a black mane and tail. He went away in the forenoon, had a ſhort halter on his head, and is ſuppoſed to have taken the Frankford road. Whoever returns him to the ſaid Hare and Co. ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward, with all reaſonable charges. * Nov. 21.

JUST publiſhed, printed and ſold by R. AITKEN, printer and bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia (price two ſhillings and ſixpence) a ſhort INTRODUCTION to ENGLISH GRAMMAR, with CRITICAL NOTES, by the Right Reverend ROBERT LOWTH, *D. D.* Lord Biſhop of Oxford.

TO be LET, a three ſtory BRICK HOUSE and KITCHEN. Alſo a two ſtory BRICK HOUSE, ſituate in Southwark, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. The three ſtory houſe is accommodated with a fine garden, chair-houſe, hay-loft and ſtable, &c. Inquire of the printer. *

WHITE, BROWN, and BLACK BARCELONA SILK HANDEKRCHIEFS, by the dozen, to be ſold by John Smith, at CHARLES WHARTON's ſtore near the Drawbridge. *

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber living in Newport, Newcaſtle county, a certain JOHN NOWLAND, by trade a ſaddler, about five feet ten inches high, and has brown hair tied behind, had on when he went away, a half worn cloth coat of a mixed fleſh colour, an olive coloured thickſet jacket made in the regimental faſhion, a pair of drilling breeches, blue worſted ſtockings, a pair of new ſhoes, and a half worn beaver hat, with a white ribband and black roſe. Whoever ſecures him, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges.

Alſo ran away, at the ſame time, a ſervant lad named WILLIAM ERWIN, about eighteen years old, five feet eight inches high, red hair cut ſhort, full faced, and of a ſandy complexion. He had on, when he went away, a beaver hat, a light coloured Wilton coat without lining, whitiſh jacket, claret coloured breeches half worn, blue yarn ſtockings, and new ſhoes with braſs buckles. Whoever ſecures him ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges.

CONRAD GRAY.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 9.

Two gentlemen, who arrived this day from the Continental camp, which they left the thirtieth ult. inform that a ſtore ſhip, bound to Boſton, was taken off and brought into Cape Anne, from whence ſhe was to be carried into Beverly. She had on board twenty-five hundred ſtand of arms, one thirteen inch braſs mortar, and two of a ſmaller ſize, thirty tons of ſhot, between two and three hundred carcaſes, ſeveral hundred cannon cartridges, a great number of handgrenadoes, and ſome braſs cannon. They do not remember the name of the privateer, but ſay the Captain's name is Broughton, and the Lieutenant's Glover.

The following LETTERS are publiſhed by order of the Hon. Continental Congreſs.

" My dear General, Montreal, Nov. 17.

" With great pleaſure I tranſmit you a letter from Col. Arnold for Gen. Waſhington, together with the copy of his letter to me. Col. Eaſton has ſix guns mounted on ſhore, three twelve pounders, one nine ditto, and two ſixes, at the Sorrel, and the two row gallies. Mr. Carlton, with his eleven ſail, has not yet been able to paſs him by. Indeed Eaſton has obliged him twice to weigh anchor, and remove higher up the river. I am making all deſpatch to attack him on my ſide, with field artillery mounted in batteaus. I have had great difficulty about the troops. I am afraid many of them will go home; however, depending on my good fortune, I hope to keep enough to give the final blow to miniſterial politics in this province, as I hope effectual meaſures will be taken to prevent their laying hold of it again.

" I muſt beg the boats may be ſent back, if poſſible, which take up the diſcharged men. Some of them might be left at the Point au Fere. I am exceedingly hurried, and have not done half my buſineſs with you. I ſhall eſtabliſh a poſt, which will ſet out next Monday for Ticonderoga. Will you appoint a Poſt-Maſter there? May you enjoy better health. I am, &c. RICHARD MONTGOMERY."

" Sir, Ticonderoga, Nov. 22, 1775. 9 o'clock, P. M.

" I ſent off the expreſs about noon to day, who brought me your favour of the 9th. Since his departure, I receiv d a letter from General Montgomery, incloſing a copy of one from Col. Arnold. Copies of both I do myſelf the honor to tranſmit you.

" If General Carleton had reached Quebec before Col. Arnold, it is probable the latter might have met with more difficulties than he expected, from the reinforcement the former carried with him, but I hope by this time that our troops are in barracks at Quebec.

" Col. Arnold's march does him great honor. Some future hiſtorian will make it the ſubject of admiration to his readers.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,
PH. SCHUYLER.

Nov. 23. The froſt has been ſo ſevere laſt night, that the lake, as far down towards Crownpoint as we can ſee, which is about three miles, is intirely cloſed.

The Honorable John Hancock, Eſq; &c. &c."

St. Maria, two leagues and a half from Point Levy, November 8, 1775.

" Dear Sir,

" Your favour of the 29th ult. I received at ten o'clock this morning, which gave me much pleaſure: I heartily congratulate you on your ſucceſs thus far: I think you have great reaſon to be apprehenſive for me; the time I mentioned to General Waſhington being ſo long ſince elapſed, I was not then appriſed, or indeed apprehenſive of one half of the difficulties we had to encounter, of which I cannot at preſent give you a particular detail. Can only ſay we have bauled our batteaus up over falls, up rapid ſtreams, over carrying places, and marched through moraſſes, thick woods, and over mountains about three hundred and twenty miles, many of which we had to paſs ſeveral times to bring over our baggage. Theſe difficulties the ſoldiers have with the greateſt fortitude ſurmounted, and about two thirds of the detachment are happily arrived here, and within two days march moſt of them in good health and high ſpirits.

" The other part, with Col. Enos, returned from the Dead river contrary to my expectation, he having orders to ſend back only the ſick, and thoſe that could not be furniſhed with proviſions. I wrote Gen. Schuyler the thirteenth of October, by an Indian I thought truſty, incl ſed to my friend in Quebec, and as I have had no anſwer from either, and he pretends being taken at Quebec, I make no doubt he has betrayed his truſt, which I am confirmed in as I find they have been ſome time appriſed of our coming to Quebec, and have deſtroyed all the canoes at Point Levy, to prevent our paſſing. This difficulty will be obviated by birch canoes, as we have about twenty of them, with forty Savages who have joined us, and profeſs great friendſhip, as well as the Canadians, by whom we have been very friendly received, and who will be able to furniſh us with a number of canoes.

I am informed by the French there are two frigates and ſeveral ſmall armed veſſels lying before Quebec, and a large ſhip or two lately arrived from Boſton; however, I propoſe croſſing the St. Lawrence as ſoon as poſſible, and if any opportunity offers of attacking Quebec with ſucceſs, ſhall embrace it, otherwiſe ſhall endeavour to join your army at Montreal. I ſhall as often as in my power adviſe you of my proceedings, aud beg the favor of hearing from you by every opportunity.

The incloſed letter to his Excellency Gen. Waſhington, beg the favor of your forwarding by expreſs. I am very reſpectfully, dear Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Brig. Gen, Montgomery. BENE. ARNOLD.

P. S. Since my writing the above, I have ſeen a friend from Quebec, who informs me a frigate of twenty-ſix guns and two tranſports, with one hundred and fifty recruits, arrived from St. John's, Newfoundland, aſt Sunday, which, with the inhabitants who have been compelled to take up arms, amount to about three hundred men. That the French and Engliſh inhabitants in general are on our ſide, and that the city are ſhort of proviſions; I ſhall endeavour to cut off their communication with the country and make no doubt, if no more recruits arrive, to bring them to terms ſoon, or at leaſt keep them in cloſe quarters until your arrival here, which I wait with impatience, but if St. John's ſhould not have ſurrendered, and you can poſſibly ſpare a regiment this way, I think the city muſt of courſe fall into our hands. B. A.

" Dear Sir, Point Levy, November 14, 1775.

" The foregoing is a copy of my laſt, by the two Indians you ſent by expreſs the 29th ult. who, I hear this moment, are taken five leagues above this, ſince which I have waited two or three days for the rear to come up, and in preparing ladders, &c. The wind has been ſo high theſe three nights, that I have not been able to croſs the river. I have near forty canoes ready; and, as the wind has moderated, I deſign croſſing this evening; the Hunter ſloop and Lizard frigate lie oppoſite to prevent us, but make no doubt I ſhall be able to avoid them. I this moment received the agreeable intelligence (via Sorrel) that you are in poſſeſſion of St. John's, and have inveſted Montreal. I can give no intelligence, ſave that the merchant ſhips are buſy day and night in loading, and four have already ſailed. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

B. ARNOLD.

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NEW-JERSEY.

A MESSAGE to the COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

THE uninterrupted harmony which has ſubſiſted between me and the council has been one of the moſt ſatisfactory events of my adminiſtration. It has been my conſtant inclination and endeavour to preſerve it by every means conſiſtent with my duty. My conduct to you as a body, and as individuals, has ever been ſuch as to manifeſt a diſpoſition to oblige you as far as was in my power. If this has been hitherto the caſe (which I believe none of you will deny) it is not probable that I ſhould, at this unhappy period, wantonly, and without cauſe, do any thing which might endanger that harmony, or occaſion "even the appearance of diſunion." Why you ſhould therefore, of a ſudden, apprehend that I meant, in my reply to your addreſs, to caſt any reflexions on your conduct, I cannot conceive. If my expreſſions are, as you ſay, *darkly* penned, that circumſtance might have afforded you a juſt pretence for aſking an *explanation*, but ſurely not for an unheſitating *application* to *yourſelves* of any matter "which your *conſciences* tell you that you do not *deſerve*."

Your addreſs was perfectly ſatisfactory to me, except that part in which you gave your opinion, reſpecting the perſonal ſafety of the officers of this government. I ſhould have been very happy if I could have joined you in that opinion, and ſhould not then have failed congratulating you on ſo joyful an occaſion. It did not appear to me that it was warranted by the circumſtances really exiſting in the province, and it evidently carried with it an implication that the degree of apprehenſion mentioned in my ſpeech was ill founded. A nothing was farther from my intentions than the exciting of falſe alarms, I did not chooſe to lie even under the ſuſpicion. On that account I thought it neceſſary to particularize ſome of the reaſons which induced me to differ in ſentiments with you on that point. Whether you or I have the beſt grounds for our opinion, others will judge. I expreſs not the leaſt doubt of your thinking the opinion you gave juſt and right, but I thought it proper at the ſame time to aſſure you that I could not agree with you in that opinion, "without being guilty of a ſubterfuge which gentlemen of your candor muſt diſapprove." Why you ſhould, from theſe words, ſuppoſe that I meant a diſtant hint that you had been guilty of ſuch a ſubterfuge, I cannot imagine; eſpecially as your "Conſciences tell you that you do not deſerve it." Nor can I conceive that you have the leaſt pretence for taxing me with "throwing an unworthy reflexion on the inhabitants of this province." Whatever I may think applicable to *ſome individuals* on the preſent occaſion, I have ſaid nothing which can, without manifeſt perverſion of my words, be applied to the people at large. My real opinion of them, and my confidence in their affection and regard, are too fully and clearly expreſſed in my ſpeech, and my conduct has been conformable thereto, not to defeat any purpoſe that may be intended by ſuch an unworthy ſuggeſtion.

Though I think as favourably of the crown-officers *in general* in this province as you can do, yet I am not able to comprehend that it muſt therefore be an "ungenerous inſinuation" to intimate that *ſome* of them may have been induced, by timidity or other motives, "to depart from the line of their duty." That *ſome* have actually departed from the line of their duty, from ſome motives or other, is a matter too publicly known to juſtify any attempt at concealment, particularly as you have at this ſeſſion adviſed me to ſuſpend one of the moſt conſiderable of them from his office on that account only.

I entirely agree with you that "*aſperſions* ought not to be thrown out but on the *ſureſt grounds*." Why, then, have you, without any foundation whatever, thrown out that a "*general* calumny and detraction" on "*all ranks of people* in this province" is to be found in my reply? Is it becauſe I there told you, that "it is not *likely* that there will be found *many* of them who will chooſe to pay ſuch a price (as their honor) for ſuch a conſideration" as their ſafety? Or is it becauſe I ſaid that it was not "*probable* (if they ſhould) that they would meet with *your* approbation?" Or is it merely to give you ſome pretence for introducing an, otherwiſe, inapplicable quotation.

Far be it from me (however we may differ in ſentiments on particular points) to pretend any doubt of your zeal in the cauſe "of public juſtice, the honor of government, and ſupport of the conſtitution." I have never given the leaſt intimation of the kind; but, on the contrary, I have had frequent occaſion, and never omitted any opportunity of ſignifying my approbation of your conduct. Even the reply, at which you have ſo cauſeleſsly taken offence, contains "my *hearty thanks* for the aſſurances you gave me of your readineſs to exert yourſelves in the defence of the conſtitution," &c. But if you expect an implicit "*confidence* in your aſſertions," even when they may happen to appear to me evidently not well-founded, you expect more than is poſſible for you to obtain. I ever wiſh you to give me your ſentiments fully and freely on all occaſions. They will always have weight with me, if not too repugnant to my judgement. But if, from my own knowledge of things, I entertain a different opinion, I ſhall not heſitate to tell you ſo, nor to give you my reaſons, even though I ſhould be previouſly certain, that my expreſſions would be again tortured for reflexions and innuendoes never intended.

Were it proper for me to mention here the ſteps I took in a private way, to prevent all cauſe of diſſatisfaction on account of the exceptionable part of your addreſs, before it was preſented in form, no one could be at the leaſt loſs to determine which of us have given the ſtronger proofs of a ſincere diſpoſition to avoid "even the appearance of diſunion." But of this circumſtance, though well known to ſome of your members, you, as a body, may, perhaps, with a ſpecious propriety declare yourſelves "totally ignorant.

Dec. 6, 1775. WM. FRANKLIN."

WANTED ſix or eight JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS; ſome for ſtuff, and others for leather-work; to be boarded, or to work out of doors, as they think proper. Alſo two or three APPRENTICE LADS. Inquire of the printer.

WILLIAMSBURG, December 1.

By a gentleman from Maryland, we have undoubted intelligeuce that Doctor Connelly was ſeized laſt Tueſday ſe'nnight, while in bed, at the houſe of one Doctor Snively, near Hagar's town, in that province, with two other gentlemen of the names of Smith and Campbell. Under Connelly's pillow was found a brace of loaded piſtols, and a ſcimitar; and the triumvirate had all neceſſaries to encamp in when they got to the back ſettlements, in their route to the Indian country. They were conducted the ſame day, under a guard of forty men, to Frederick town, where, upon being ſearched, letters were found in poſſeſſion of Connelly from Lord Dunmore to ſeveral Indian Kings, alſo a conſiderable ſum in ſpecie, to diſtribute among the Indians, to induce them to go to war againſt the colonies.

Laſt Tueſday night a party of men, chiefly blacks, from a tender, came up to Mr. Benjamin Wells's, at Mulberry iſland, and pillaged his houſe of every thing valuable, ſuch as bedding, wearing apparel, liquors, a watch, the ſtock of poultry, and carried off two Negro girls. They told Mrs. Wells, that they had orders to burn the houſe; which they would certainly have put in execution, had it not been for her earneſt entreaty to ſpare it that time, as ſhe had ſome ſick children in bed, who muſt periſh in the flames.

There are ten Negroes now in the public jail, who were taken about Hampton, endeavouring to get to Lord Dunmore. Two of them are wounded.

By advices from the army, we learn that Colonel Woodford arrived at Suffolk on the twenty-fifth inſtant; and that Colonel Scott, with his detachment, had advanced within ſeven miles of the Great Bridge. He has taken ſeveral Tory priſoners, particularly one Ives, who has been a very active perſon, and informed, that Lord Dunmore had withdrawn moſt of his troops from the bridge, which is only guarded by Tories and ſlaves.

Several perſons, lately from Norfolk, inform that Lord Dunmore was preparing barracks for his army near the diſtillery, and had begun to intrench between the two rope walks; and that ſeveral Scotch Tories in that borough command black companies, who ſpeak, with much confidence, of beating us, with the odds of five to one.

The Committee of Safety of North-Carolina have offered Colonel Woodford the aſſiſtance of their troops, who are now at Currituck, about a day's march from the Great Bridge.

By a gentleman from Norfolk, we learn that the priſon of that borough was burnt down laſt Sunday night, by ſome accident, but that the priſoners were all taken out ſafe. We alſo hear, that ſundry houſes in the environs of Norfolk had been ſet on fire by Lord Dunmore's order, to prevent our troops from occupying them.

Camp at Suffolk, November 29. Colonel Woodford having received intelligence, that two companies of militia were to aſſemble laſt Monday, by Lord Dunmore's orders, detached Colonel Wells, with a party of volunteers, to put a ſtop to their proceedings, who had the good fortune to ſecure them both, with their orders from the Governor and his County Lieutenant, Colonel Willoughby, copies of which you have encloſed; the other Captain's name is Stephen Wright, and his orders the ſame.—An expreſs from Colonel Scott informs us, that he arrived at the Great Bridge yeſterday, at twelve o'clock, and had ſent out parties, who have ſecured all the boats. Some ſhot were exchanged between our advanced party and the enemy's ſentinels, one of whom was wounded, but made his eſcape. One man of Captain Parker's company was killed on the ſpot, which is all the damage we ſuſtained. Colonel Scott deſcribes the fort erected at the bridge to be an unfiniſhed ſockade, without any cannon yet mounted; and writes, that he propoſes to croſs the river early this morning, with part of the men, and to attack the enemy on both ſides at the ſame time, which moſt people think will ſucceed, with very little loſs on our ſide.—Lieutenant Sampford, on a ſcouting party the day before, ſtarted a camp of ſome blacks, who ran off. He called to them to ſurrender; but one of them preparing for battle, he ſhot him through the head with his rifle.

December 2.

Since Lord Dunmore's proclamation made its appearance here, it is ſaid he has recruited his army, in the counties of Princeſs Anne and Norfolk, to the amount of about two thouſand men, including his black regiment, which is thought to be a conſiderable part, with this inſcription on their breaſts —"Liberty to Slaves."—However, as the rivers will henceforth be ſtrictly watched, and every poſſible precaution taken, it is hoped others will be effectually prevented from joining thoſe his Lordſhip has already collected.

Nine Negroes (two of them women) who had been endeavouring to get to Norfolk in an open boat, and put aſhore on Point Comfort, were fired upon by ſome perſons in purſuit, taken, and brought here on Thurſday; two of the fellows are wounded, and it is expected the reſt will ſoon be made examples of.

Copy of Lord DUNMORE's orders to the militia CAPTAINS.

"It being requiſite to raiſe a body of men in this county, for the immediate protection of the lives and properties of his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, inhabitants thereof, now expoſed to the lawleſs violence of thoſe who are meditating their deſtruction, and that of the moſt excellent conſtitution, under which they have hitherto enjoyed perfect tranquillity, I require of you, therefore, to call together, at the moſt convenient place, the company of militia under your command, on Monday the 27th inſtant, and draught out of it fifteen young men, or more, capable to bear arms, to ſerve as ſoldiers for ſix months, and ſend them, with a liſt of their names, to me, in Norfolk, on or before Wedneſday next following. And although this meaſure is adopted merely for their own defence, I am willing, for the encouragement of ſuch perſons, to allow them the ſame pay and proviſions which his Majeſty's troops now have, with one guinea and a crown bounty money, in hand paid to them; and good clothing, viz. a coat, waiſtcoat, breeches, and a hat, which you are hereby authoriſed to aſſure them of. Being alſo deſirous to ſtudy the inclinations, together with the intereſts of the people, under my government, you are deſired to return me the names of ſuch perſons as you think are proper to ſerve as officers, and are agreeable to the perſons they are to command.

Given under my hand, on board the William, the twenty-fourth day of November, 1775.

DUNMORE."

To Captain William Hodges,
In his abſence to his Lieutenant.

"Sir,

"I am now ordered, by his Excellency the Governor, to give you immediate notice to raiſe your company of militia, with all the expedition you can, and march the ſame down to the ſtandard, in order to take the oath preſcribed by him, and to ſign his articles, which I have done myſelf. Am your humble ſervant, JOHN WILLOUGHBY."

To Captain William Hodges.

NORFOLK county, November 13, 1775.

A copy of the OATH extorted from the people of Norfolk and Princeſs Anne, by Lord DUNMORE.

" We the inhabitants of _____, being fully ſenſible of the errors and guilt into which this colony hath been miſled, under colour of ſeeking redreſs of grievances, and that a ſet of factious men, ſtiling themſelves Committees, Conventions, and Congreſſes, have violently, and under various pretences, uſurped the legiſlative and executive powers of government, and are thereby endeavouring to overturn our moſt happy conſtitution, and have incurred the guilt of actual rebellion againſt our moſt gracious Sovereign. We have therefore taken an oath abjuring their authority, and ſolemnly promiſing, in the preſence of Almighty God, to bear faith and true allegiance to his ſacred Majeſty George the Third; and that we will, to the utmoſt of our power and ability, ſupport, maintain, and defend his crown and dignity, againſt all traiterous attempts and conſpiracies whatever. And whereas armed bodies of men are collected, in various parts of this colony, without any legal authority, we wiſh them to be informed, that however unwilling we ſhould be to ſhed the blood of our countrymen, we muſt, in diſcharge of our duty to God and the King, and in ſupport of the conſtitution and laws of our country, oppoſe their marching into this county, where their coming can anſwer no good end, but, on the contrary, muſt expoſe us to the ravages and horrors of a civil war, and, for that purpoſe, we are determined to take advantage of our happy ſituation, and will defend the paſſes into our county, and neighbourhood, *to the laſt drop of our blood.*"

CAMBRIDGE, *November* 30.

This week his Excellency the Commander in Chief received ſome deſpatches from the Honorable Continental Congreſs, by which we have authentic intelligence, that ſeveral nations of the Weſtern Indians have offered to ſend three thouſand men to join the American forces, whenever they may be called for.

The ſmiles of Providence on the American cauſe cannot but animate every ingenuous mind, and ſtimulate every friend of his country to purſue, with unremitted ardour, the moſt vigorous meaſures for defeating the infernal deſigns of the Britiſh miniſtry. And he who manifeſts any backwardneſs in the preſent glorious ſtruggle for preſerving the liberties of America, betrays the baſeſt ingratitude to Almighty GOD.

Laſt Saturday a privateer, belonging to Newbury-Port, carried into Portſmouth a ſchooner of forty-five tons, loaded with potatoes and turnips, intended for the enemy in Boſton.

HARTFORD, *December* 4.

The noted Doctor Church is a priſoner in Windham jail.

We hear a number of Tories belonging to Woodbury, have lately been committed to Litchfield jail for refuſing to reſign up their arms when demanded by the Sons of Liberty.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the TRUE FRIENDS to LIBERTY that, on Saturday the ninth inſtant, at the Harp and Crown, nearly oppoſite Captain Knox's, Southwark, he will open a TAP of Meſſrs. HARE and Co. AMERICAN PORTER, which he will ſell in its purity, as he intends no beer of any other kind ſhall enter his doors. He being ſituated in the centre of the Ship and Stave Yards, expects the Aſſociators of Freedom will give the encouragement to the American Porter it deſerves.

PATRICK MEADE.

December 4, 7775.

THREE SILVER WATCHES, ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen, are now in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber. The owners, deſcribing them and paying the charges, may have them again.

JAMES DELAPLAINE.

JUST publiſhed, and to be ſold, by GEORGE WEED in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, Philadelphia, A TREATISE, entitled plain and conciſe practical remarks on the treatment of wounds and fractures, with a ſhort APPENDIX on camp and military hoſpitals, principally deſigned for the uſe of young military ſurgeons, in North-America. By JOHN JONES, M. D. Profeſſor of Surgery, King's College, New-York.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Newport, Newcaſtle county, an Iriſh ſervant lad named LAURENCE DEMSEY, a tailor by trade, nineteen or twenty years of age, about five feet five inches high, dark coloured hair tied behind, pockmarked, hollow eyed, large mouth and noſe, of a moroſe ſour look, very proud and of thick limbs, much given to liquor and quarrelling; had on and took with him, a pair of drilling trouſers, a pair of coarſe thread ſtockings, a light blue cloth coat mended under the right arm with lighter blue and finer cloth, a dark blue ſagathy jacket with light blue cloth backs, green breeches and gray ſtockings, a pair of good ſhoes and odd yellow buckels, a felt hat cut in the Macaroni faſhion, very deep in the crown, a damaſkus jacket, two coarſe white linen ſhirts, one of them wriſted with thick curby cloth, and ſeams in the backs of both. It is very likely he may change his clothes, as he went away with two other lads, and is ſuppoſed to be gone to Philadelphia. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

FRANCIS SMITH.

Philad. Nov. 21, 1775.

ON Saturday next, WILLIAM DIBLEY, at the Fountain and White Horſe Inn, Cheſnut-ſtreet, will open a TAP of Mr. HARE's beſt AMERICAN DRAUGHT PORTER, and has no doubt but that the ſturdy friends of American freedom will afford due honor to this new and glorious manufacture.

He returns thanks to all gentlemen and others for their kind cuſtom, and aſſures them he ſhall always uſe his utmoſt endeavour to procure the beſt entertainment.

He hopes all perſons indebted to him, by bond, note, or otherwiſe, will conſider the neceſſitous times, and indulge him with a ſpeedy payment; and deſires thoſe to whom he is indebted to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled.

Philad. Dec. 7, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber returns his hearty thanks to his friends in particular, and the public in general, for their paſt and generous favours, and begs leave to inform them that he has removed from the houſe he formerly lived at (the ſign of the Pennſylvania Farmer) to the ſign of the Bull and Dog, oppoſite the Jerſey-market, in Market ſtreet, where he will open, on Wedneſday next, a TAP of Meſſrs. HARE's and Co. beſt DRAUGHT and BOTTLED AMERICAN PORTER, which the public may depend ſhall be ſerved them in the greateſt purity and goodneſs. He hopes therefore for the continuance of their cuſtom, and that of all the SONS of AMERICAN LIBERTY, which ſhall ever be gratefully acknowledged by their humble ſervant,

JOSEPH PRICE.

A Few pipes of choice TENERIFFE WINE, PORT WINE, by the quarter caſk or dozen, OLD BARBADOS SPIRIT, by the hogſhead or quarter caſk, WEST-INDIA RUM, MOLASSES, and COFFEE, to be ſold, by

GEORGE MEADE, & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 12.

INVOICE of STORES on board the Nancy ſtore ſhip, Robert Hunter maſter, taken by the ſchooner Lee, Captain Manly.

Laden on board the Nancy ſtore ſhip, Mr. John Wilkinſon contractor, and Robert Hunter maſter, the undermentioned particulars, to be by them tranſported to Boſton, in North-America (the danger of the ſeas excepted) and there delivered to John Grant, Eſq; Commiſſary and Paymaſter to the train of artillery in North-America, being in farther part of Colonel Cleveland's demand. By order of the Board, the 26th of July, 1775.

Muſkets, with bayonets, ſcabbards and ſteel rammers, 2000. Cartouch boxes, with belts and frogs, 2000. Tanned leather ſlings, 2000. In eighty cheſts.

Flints. Wallpiece 250, in one keg. Muſket 100,000, in fifty kegs. Carbine 5,000; in two kegs.

Forge bellows, one pair.

Hand bellows, double blaſted, three pairs. Budge barrels, copper hooped, fifteen. Kit bruſhes, ſix. In four three quarters, one half, and one and a quarter ton vats. No. 114 to 119.

Fifty hand barrows, and wheel barrows, fifty.

Callipers, one pair of braſs, one pair of iron ditto, and 100 yards of canvas, No. 144, to 119.

Chalk, four hundred weight, in two quarter ton vats.

Spare travelling carriages, twelve pounders, heavy, 11.

Empty paper cartridges, twelve pounders, 10,000 in ten three quarter ton vats, No. 99 to 108. Six ditto, 5,000 in three three quarter ton vats, No. 109 to 111. Four ditto, 2,500 in one three quarter ton vat, No. 112. Three ditto, 3,000 in one ditto, No. 113.

Flags. Union, ſmall, one. Ordnance jack, two.

Pincers, for drawing fuzes, ſix pairs. Common ditto, 12.

Funnels of plate, ten. Ditto, for ſhells, copper of ſorts, ſix.

Hammers for vents, 50, No. 114 to 119.

Park picquets, ſhod, 25. Handerow levers, ſix feet, 25.

Harneſs, horſe, thills with cart ſaddles, 80; bit halters, 100; traces, 20; wantins, 80, in eighteen three quarter ton vats, No. 57 to 74.

Harneſs, men's, twelve to a ſet, 200 in twenty three quarter ton vats, No. 37 to 56.

Tanned hides, fifteen; laboratory kettle, one; copper ladles without ſtaves, 24 pounders, ſeven; 12 ditto, ſeventeen; 6 ditto, ten; 3 ditto, two; iron melting ladles, twelve; Muſcovy lanthorns, thirteen; tin ditto, ten; dark ditto, fifteen, No. 114 to 119.

Marline. Twenty ſkeins tarred, and ten white.

Brads, 5000 of one inch, and 5000 of one inch and a half. Spungetacks, 5000. Nails, ſmall copper, 2000; 4000 of ſtreak, and 90,000 quarter roſe. No. 114 to 119

Camp kettles, fifty, in four three quarters, and one quarter ton vats, No. 120 to 124.

Oil. One barrel of olive, in ſeven jars; and one barrel of train, in fourteen jars.

Cartridge paper. Twelve pounders, ſixty reeams, in 24 three quarter ton vats. No. 75 to 98.

Perpendiculars, new pattern, two; rafts, half round, 12, No. 114 to 119.

Anvil, for ſmiths, one.

White rope, coils, two of four inches and a half, one of three inches, and two of one and a half.

Sheepſkins. Twenty-five dozens, in 25 bundles.

Sheets of tin for caſe ſhot. Three boxes.

Shot. Muſket, 31 tons 500lb. in 625 boxes. Buck, 1200 lb. in eight barrels and four boxes.

Spikes. Eight inch, 10,000, in twenty weight powder barrels, No. 1 to 20; ſeven inch ditto, 10,000, in 16 ditto, No. 21 to 36.

Spare ſpunge, and rammer heads. Ten of 24 pounders, 15 of 12, 30 of ſix, and ſix of three. Twenty-five pair of ſtiſſars. Three pair of braſs ſcales. Weights from four lb. to a quarter of an ounce, three piles, No. 114 to 119.

Staves, ſpare, for ladles, &c. 100. Thread 200 weight, in a half ton vat, No. 120.

Twine, 100 weight, in a quarter ton vat, No. 121.

Round ſhot. Twelve pounders, 3000. Six pounders, 4000. Junk, ten tons.

Mortar beds, for land ſervice. Three of thirteen inches, four of ten, and four of eight.

Ammunition waggons, ſeven. Carbines, with bayonets, ſcabbards, and ſteel rammers, ſeventy-five; Carbine cartouch boxes, with belts and frogs, ſeventy-five. Tanned leather ſlings, ſeventy-five. In three cheſts.

Handſpikes, 100.

Camp kettles, with frying pan covers, 100, in ten three quarter ton vats.

LABORATORY STORES.

Carcaſſes, round, thirteen inches, fifty in fifty boxes; oblong, eight inches, 100 in 34 boxes.

Shot fixed to wood bottoms. Round, 24 pounders, 160 in 20 boxes. Twelve pounders, 1080 in 90 boxes. Six pounders, 2720 in 98 boxes. Three pounders, 96 in 3 boxes.—Caſe; 24 pounders, 72 in 9 boxes. Twelve pounders, 1280 in 107 boxes. Six pounders, 1416 in 51 boxes. Three pounders, 96 in 3 boxes. Eight inch howitz, 30 in ten boxes. Five and a half inch howitz, 160 in 10 boxes.

Empty flannel cartridges. Heavy, 24 pounders, 1500 in a caſe, No. 21. Twelve pounders, 2000 in a caſe, No. 23. Light, ſix pounders, 5,800 in a caſe, No. 20.

Fixed fuzes. Four and two fifths, 8440 in two caſes, No. ſix and ſeven.

Empty ſhells. Thirteen inches, 100. Ten ditto, 100. Eight ditto, fifty. Five and a half, 100 in thirteen boxes.

Tin tubes fixed. Six pounders, light, 16,000 in a caſe, No. fourteen.

Bottoms of wood for mortars, thirteen inches, 100.

Iron round ſhot. One pounders, 20,000 in 200 boxes.

Covers of cured paper. 24 pounders, 1050 in a caſe, No. 33. Twelve pounders, 3,600 in two caſes, No. 37 and 38. Six pounders, 2800 in one caſe, No. 42.

Caps of cartridge paper. Twenty-four pounders, 1050 in a caſe, No. 33. Twelve paunders, 3600 in two caſes, No. 37 and 38. Six pounders in a caſe, 2800 in a caſe, No. 42.

Mealed powder, two barrels, in a caſe, No. 48.

Portfires. Long and ſmall, 100 dozen, in a caſe, No. 28.

Empty flannel cartridges. 12 pounder, light, 1500 in No. 28.

Board's order, 11th of Auguſt, 1775.

One braſs mortar of 13 inches, with a complete mortar bed.

To be delivered to Capt. Stehelin.

Board's order, Auguſt 9, 1775.

Watchcoats, thirty-two, in two half ton vats, No. 125 and 126. Two reams of muſter rolls, one ditto pay liſts, and one dozen of the articles of war, in a quarter ton vat, No. 129.

For Mr. DURNFORD.

Office of Ordnance, Sept. 1, 1775. B. BLIGHT.

A true copy from the original. STEPHEN MOYLAN.

P. S. Two braſs ſix pounders on board the brig.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. TOWNE.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price only Two Coppers. Published every *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1775. [Num. 140.

" Major Wm. Sheriff, Boston.

" Dear Sir, Montreal, 19th October, 1775.

I KNOW your goodness will pardon the trouble I am giving and likely to give you, the necessity of the day will plead my excuse. Will you take the trouble to forward the inclosed letters, they are of consequence to me, as well as to those to whom they are addressed. I shall also take leave to inform you, that Mr. John Orillat, a French gentleman of this town, for whom I have great regard, and with whom I have extensive commercial concerns, is now a prisoner with the rebels, by which his family and property suffer much. Will you, my good Sir, do me the kind office to get him exchanged if possible. Supply his wants and return him to his family, and you will thereby render the most acceptable service to, dear Sir, your faithful humble servant, BROOK WATSON.

" N. B. The last letter from Mr. Orillat was dated Ticonderoga, 29th Sept. 1775. I hope to sail for London in ten days. B. W."

" Benjamin Faneuil, jun. Esq; Boston.

" Dear Sir, Montreal, 16th October, 1775.

" I have had the long wished for satisfaction of hearing from you at last. On the 7th instant I received yours of August 14th, and immediately desired my friend at Quebec to find Mr. Bliss, and get from him your letter of the 13th August, which I received the 14th instant, with an excuse of Mr. Bliss that he had left it on board with his baggage. Your letter, in answer to mine of April 6th, I have not received; hence you may naturally conceive me very unhappy concerning you and Mrs. Faneuil, but am now relieved, and happy to learn you had determined on going to winter in Nova-Scotia, because you will certainly be in safety there. The Admiral can never suffer the Colonists to cross the Bay Fundy, and seize that province; nor can public affairs continue to be conducted as they have been hitherto. From the little knowledge I have of America and of military operations, I do conceive General Gage cannot winter at Boston, and that ere this he will have determined to quit it, because should it remain longer undetermined, it may not be in his power to quit Boston, without quitting America; my meaning is that he can't winter all his troops at Halifax; therefore part of them must come to Quebec, and it is necessary to that end, they should now be embarked, or they will not get up the river. The Hunter sloop of war is arived at Quebec from Boston; perhaps she may bring some news of the kind.

" Your intention of quitting America next spring; and, with the fragments of your fortune, purchasing an annuity for your and Mrs. Faneuil's lives, in case public affairs shall not alter much for the better, I greatly approve; at the same time hope you will not have occasion to carry it into execution. Surely the kingdom of Great-Britain cannot much longer be governed by such weak councils and feeble efforts; she has scarcely got a secure province in America; as to this, it has long been on the brink of falling into the hands of the most despicable wretches; had not the inhabitants of this town gone out to meet *Colonel* Allen on Monday the 25th ultimo, the town and principal part of the province would now have been in their hands, and that fellow would probably have been Governor of Montreal. Thank God that day's action turned the minds of the Canadians, and I have reason to hope the province out of danger, at least for this year, and doubtless ample protection will be afforded it early in the next.

" As to the affairs of W. and R. I have great pleasure in telling you, I have sent them home forty thousand pounds sterl. since my arrival; thirty-two thousand of which in furs, by the ship Pomona, Capt. Green, which sailed from Quebec the second instant. Had it not been for the unhappy troubles, which have reigned this year, I should have sent ten thousand pounds more; but I have reason to be content and happy in having made a voyage to America in 1775.

" The province of Nova-Scotia stands much indebted to W. and R. and I should be happy to have it in my power, as it is my wish, to visit it before my return to England; but I conceive both the affairs of that province and this demand my presence in London as soon as possible, for which reason it is my intention to leave Quebec in the ship Adamant, about the tenth of next month, hoping to arrive about the fifteenth of December, before Parliament shall be adjourned. Should my presence in Nova-Scotia be absolutely necessary, I shall, in discharge of my duty, visit it next spring. At the same time I hope in God this may not be the case, for I ardently long for peace and home.

" Your friends, Messrs Jonathan and Isaac Clarke, would have done well, had not these troubles followed them to this province. They have long had their goods packed ready for embarking, but I hope they will not be obliged to ship them. Our friend Butler writes me he had resolved to go to London with his wife in the Canadian, Capt. Abbott; should that happen, I hope you will get to Halifax before his departure, and take charge of W. and R's power of attorney.

" Pray make my compliments and affectionate regards known to Mrs. Faneuil, and be assured that I am, dear Sir, your faithful and affectionate friend, BROOK WATSON.

" P. S. My friend, Mr. John Orillat of this city, is now prisoner with the Colonists. I esteem him much, and W. and R. have great commercial concerns with him and partners. Mr. Forctier, the last news I had of him, was at Ticonderoga. Now, dear Sir, use your interest with Gen. Gage to have him exchanged; get him released and returned to his family, supply his wants, and thereby render a most acceptable service to your friend, BROOK WATSON."

" John Butler, Esq; Montreal, 19th October, 1775.

" Dear Sir,

" I wrote you by the Cellery, Captain Hardie, from Quebec, on the eighteenth ult. acknowledging receipt of your esteemed favor of August the nineteenth; when I made you acquainted with the unhappy situation of this province. I then wrote you fully concerning Kavanagh's affairs, and desired in case any accident should prevent the Canadians from arriving, or that she should load fish for Europe, that you would charter

a veſſel to ſend home Kavanagh's oil and furs, &c. The Adamant did not arrive at Quebec till after I had chartered a ſhip to carry home her intended cargo. I had two country veſſels, with thirty-two thouſand pounds ſterl. in furs on board, waiting her arrival at a time when the Boſtonians were hourly expected to maſter the province. Hence I thought it my duty, and did charter the ſhip Pomona, Capt. Green, for three hundred and ſeventy-five pounds to proceed with furs, &c. to London, and ſhe ſailed from Quebec the ſecond inſt. It was my intention to have gone home in her, and had prepared every thing accordingly, but altered my mind, and came off for Montreal the morning ſhe was to ſail for London; and I confeſs to you that no one meaſure I ever took afforded me half the ſatisfaction. This city, and the greateſt part of the province, would have fallen into the hands of the Coloniſts on the twenty-fifth of laſt month, had not the inhabitants marched out to meet and give them battle, they fought, conquered, and ſaved the province at leaſt for awhile. *Colonel* Allen, who commanded this deſpicable party of plunderers (they were promiſed the plunder of the town) was with moſt of his wretches taken; he is now in irons on board the Gaſpee. This action gave a ſudden turn to the Canadians, who before were nine tenths for the Boſtonians; there are great numbers now in arms for the King, but the enemy have poſſeſſion of the ſouth ſide of the river as low as Verchier, except the garriſon of St. John's, which they ſtill inveſt with little hopes on their ſide, and little fear on ours of its being taken. The beginning of the month I was much alarmed on receiving news from Boſton that Halifax was taken, from this I was ſoon relieved by your moſt welcome letter of Sept. the 1ſt, which was ſoon followed by thoſe of the ſixteenth and twenty-firſt, all which I now mean to anſwer. I doubt not the trade of Halifax being dull, but I ſhall be much diſappointed in my conjectures if it does not ſoon mend. I think General Gage can't winter at Boſton, conſequently that he muſt ſoon ſend a part of his troops to Halifax, and the reſt to this province, where they are much wanted, for notwithſtanding the Boſtonians are not likely ſoon to take St. John's, there is ſome danger of their getting this town, and every other part of this province, except Quebec, unleſs it is ſoon ſupported by the King's troops.

As to your province, I am not under any apprehenſion of its being overrun by them; they will never ſend men, where, let their ſucceſs be ever ſo great, they cannot ſupport them the winter; and I farther think all poſſibility of their ſucceeding will be cut off by the Admiral's orders to take and deſtroy all their veſſels. I am with you of opinion, that if a land war is to be carried on, it had better be conducted thro' this country, leaving the navy to manage their ſea coaſts. I much fear the operations of the army this winter will prevent your going home with Mrs. Butler. I am ſorry her indiſpoſition ſhould make ſuch a voyage neceſſary; at the ſame time I ſhall have pleaſure in ſeeing you there, ſhould that be the caſe. I know not any perſon in Halifax with whom you can conſide Watſon and Raſkleigh's power of attorney. Mr. Faneuil writes me of his intention to winter there, with Mrs. Faneuil. Should he arrive before your departure, pray make over our power to him. I have wrote him a line on the ſubject; ſhould he not arrive, leave the power locked up with your other papers, our accounts, &c. The ſhip Adamant is nearly loaded with oak timber. There will be ſome furs and twenty odd paſſengers for her. It is my deſign to leave Quebec about the tenth of next month, and I hope to be home before Parliament adjourns for Chriſtmas holidays. I have read your addreſs to the King, Lords, and Commons, and cannot help admiring the delightful bull, "we feel for our *mother country* of which *many* of us are *natives*."—It is a good one. Tell my friend, Doctor Buynton, I wrote him from Quebec, on the twenty-firſt of July laſt, by the Cellery, and did hope he would have given me a line in anſwer.

"Pray puſh home every ſhilling of remittance which you can lay hands on, for W. and R. at theſe times of general want, will ſtand much in need of it. Remember me to Mrs. Butler, and believe that I am, dear Sir,

"Your faithful friend and humble ſervant,

BROOK WATSON."

"Dear Sir, Montreal, 19th Oct. 1775.

"I had the pleaſure to write you from Quebec, the 18th ult, by the Cellery, Capt. Hardie, ſince which I have been much alarmed by a letter from Boſton, dated the fifth ult. adviſing of Halifax being taken; but I was ſoon relieved by a letter from Mr. Butler, dated the firſt of September, which was ſoon followed by others of the ſixteenth and twenty-firſt, by which I learn, to my great comfort, that the province was not in any immediate danger; nor do I conceive theſe people will be ſo mad as to ſend a body of men where, let their ſucceſs be ever ſo great, they cannot winter them. Indeed the Admiral's orders to deſtroy their veſſels will, if executed effectually, prevent their croſſing the bay Fundy. It is my opinion General Gage cannot winter the army in Boſton, and that he will ſoon be obliged to quit it; if ſo, part of them muſt winter at Halifax, and part at Quebec, where they are indeed much wanted; for ſuch is the wretched ſtate of this unhappy province that *Colonel* Allen, with a few deſpicable wretches, would have taken this city on the twenty-fifth ult. had not its inhabitants marched out to give them battle; they fought, conquered, and thereby ſaved the province for awhile. Allen, with his banditti, were moſtly taken priſoners; he is now in chains on board the Gaſpee. This little action has changed the face of things. The Canadians before were nine tenths for the Boſtonians; they are now returned to their duty; many in arms for the King; and the pariſhes, who have been otherwiſe, are daily demanding their pardon, and taking arms for the crown. St. John's is ſtill inveſted; they have in the fort eight hundred men well fortified and appointed. There is little danger of its being taken, yet I cordially wiſh for a few battalions of the King's troops to chaſe them out of the country. Our weather has been remarkably fine and mild, or they would ſoon be moving.

"The Adamant is nearly loaded. I hope to ſail from Quebec about the tenth of next month, and to arrive in England before Parliament ſhall adjourn for the holidays. Let me intreat you to remit the ballance of Mr. Louberbukler's account. Every ſhilling is a relief at this time of general diſtreſs.

"My good wiſhes attend Mrs. Franklin and the children, and I pray you to believe that I am, dear Sir,

Your faithful humble ſervant,

Lieut. Gov. Franklin. BROOK WATSON."

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

ABRAHAM SHELLY, THREAD MAKER, in Strawberry-alley, Philadelphia, continues to give out flax to ſpin, and buys good half ſpangled yarn, for which he gives the beſt price.

RAGGED NEWCASTLE and MARYLAND MONEY exchanged for a moderate allowance, by JAMES GALLAGHER, at the corner of Spruce and Front ſtreets, Philadelphia.

THE following inſcription was made out three years ago on the cannon near which the aſhes of Preſident Bradſhaw were lodged, on the top of a high hill near Martha Bray in Jamaica, to avoid the rage againſt the Regicides exhibited at the Reſtoration:

STRANGER,
Ere thou paſs, contemplate this CANNON,
Nor regardleſs be told
That near its baſe lies depoſited the duſt of
JOHN BRADSHAW,
Who, nobly ſuperior to all ſelfiſh regards,
Deſpiſing alike the pageantry of courtly ſplendor,
The blaſt of calumny, and the terrors of royal vengeance,
Preſided in the illuſtrious band of heroes and patriots,
Who fairly and openly adjudged
CHARLES STUART,
Tyrant of England,
To a public and exemplary death,
Thereby preſenting to the amazed world,
And tranſmitting down, through applauding ages,
The moſt glorious example
Of unſhaken virtue, love of freedom, and impartial juſtice,
Ever exhibited on the blood-ſtained theatre of human action.
O, reader,
Paſs not on till thou haſt bleſſed his memory,
And never ——— never forget
THAT REBELLION TO TYRANTS IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD.

WATERTOWN, December 4.

Yeſterday ſevennight a large ſhip being near the light off Cape Ann was ſtruck with lightning, which ſet her on fire, and burnt to the water's edge, till ſhe ſunk. A number of cannon were heard to go off, while ſhe was on fire, and it was thought at firſt that ſhe was at leaſt a twenty gun ſhip; but we have an account from Boſton, that it was the Juno tranſport ſhip from London, laden only with hay for Burgoyne's heavy horſe at Boſton, which will ſoon become light, if forage fails at this rate.—At the ſame time a ſloop being near her, laden with wood and hay, bound alſo for Boſton, was likewiſe ſtruck with lightning, which ſo diſabled her, that ſhe put into the Gurnet, when our people went and took poſſeſſion of her, and carried her into Plymouth.—One Hull is maſter of the ſloop.

About a fortnight ago one of the privateers at the eaſtward, took a ſchooner and a ſloop, bound from St. Lawrence river to the Weſt-Indies, and carried them into Cape Ann, laden with fiſh and oyl.

Laſt week the privateers from Plymouth, took ſeveral ſmall craft bound into Boſton, with proviſion and fuel.

A perſon lately from Halifax to Cape Cod, reports, that he ſaw at Halifax a particular account of the loſs in the ſeveral harbours of Newfoundland, on the ninth of September, amounting in the whole to more than four thouſand men, who had nearly finiſhed their fiſhing voyages, intending to go not more than one or two trips, and then the greater part of them to inliſt into the regular ſervice, there being at that time a Lieutenant there on the recruiting ſervice, who had inliſted one hundred and twenty men, which he afterwards brought to Halifax, and on his arrival there, in the hearing of the perſon who gives this account, declared that he was determined to ſell or reſign his commiſſion, as the winds, the ſeas, the people, and GOD Almighty was againſt them, he would no longer be concerned in ſuch a d——d cauſe. It was ſaid at Halifax, to be computed that the loſs in ſhips, fiſh, oil, and merchandize of various kinds, amounted to one hundred and forty thouſand pounds ſterling.——An account received from Boſton juſt as this paper was going to the preſs, confirms the foregoing, and mentions, that nearly all the ſhallops employed in that fiſhery, as well as other veſſels [*Poor Pool!*] were wholly loſt; and thoſe that rid out the gale, were chiefly diſmaſted and otherwiſe much damaged; that many houſes, &c. were blown down; and that it would take the chief part of the ſpring to repair the ſlakes, they having received almoſt incredible damage.

'Tis not improbable, that, as according to the foregoing account, between two and three thouſand of thoſe deceaſed were to enter the Miniſterial ſervice, the fifteen or ſixteen tranſports, which ſailed ſome time ſince from Boſton, went to tranſport them to another than a watery element, and may have ſhared the ſame fate with the Pool men; if ſo, a pretty account brother —— Hutchinſon will have (with Ld. North) to ſettle!!!

PROVIDENCE, *December* 2.

Saturday laſt Capt. Abraham Whipple, in a cruizer from this place, took, near Seconet, a ſchooner from Boſton, in ballaſt, Matthew Chub, maſter. She had on board a cable and anchor for one of the King's ſhips at Newport, where ſhe was bound for proviſions, addreſſed to George Rome, now on board the Roſe man of war. The prize has ſince arrived here.

Wedneſday evening laſt the gunner and ſeven ſeamen deſerted from an armed ſchooner at Newport. The Captain and Lieutenant ſoon after ventured on Rome's wharf in ſearch of them, and were made priſoners by a party from Head Quarters on the iſland. The Captain is ſon to the Earl of Stanhope, and is the identical villain who lately robbed a houſe on Prudence, in violation of the agreement made by Capt. Wallace with the town of Newport.

A gentleman who left Boſton the 12th ult. on board the ſnow two brothers, Iſaac Robinſon, maſter, and arrived at Newport on Tueſday laſt, informs, that freſh proviſions were then very ſcarce and dear at Boſton; that the enemy had about ſix thouſand effective men, excluſive of thoſe which arrived the tenth ult. being about three hundred and ſixty matroſſes, which came in three ſhips; that four other ſhips arrived at the ſame time, with artillery, ſtores, and ſome coal, under convoy of the Phœnix man of war of forty guns, which ſailed from England in company with twenty-two ſail of tranſports; that the other fifteen had not arrived when he left Boſton, but were hourly expected. That the above mentioned twenty-two ſail had on board 2000 matroſſes and marines; that he could not learn there were any more troops coming to America this winter; that the general officers take their turn daily to guard the lines at the Neck and Bunker's-hill; that firewood was ſo very ſcarce, that ſeveral houſes were pulling down to ſerve as fuel; that the enemy talk of performing wonders in the ſpring with their light horſe; that beef, mutton, lamb, pork, butter and cheeſe, were 15d. ſterling per lb. freſh fiſh 1s. hams 2s. bread and flour 40s. per cwt. potatoes 6s. per buſhel, apples 21s. per barrel, eggs 4s. per dozen, ducks 4s each, fowls 3s. geeſe 8s. turkies 12s. calves feet 3s. Jamaica rum 4s per gallon, Weſt-India ditto 3s. 3d. (all ſterling) quarters of beef any price that was aſked, onions a piſtareen per bunch, firewood eight to nine dollars per cord, ſheep eight dollars each; that the enemy were apprehenſive the town would have been ſtormed in September laſt, as their army was then much weakened by ſickneſs; and that the ſoldiery have not any diſpoſition to attack the Yankies this winter.

Ships, &c. at Boston.—Boyne, seventy guns; Preston, fifty; Phœnix, forty; Lively, twenty; Scarborough, twenty; Empress of Russia, twenty, for a light-house; Raven, sixteen; Scimitar, fourteen; Viper, ten; George, ten; Spitfire, eight; Cruizer, eight; Hope schooner, six; three small tenders, four guns each; Custom-house schooner, four, Job Williams (a Tory) master.

At Halifax.—Somerset, sixty; Fowey, forty; Adventure, twenty; Canceaux, sixteen; Falcon, fourteen; Nautilus, fourteen; Cruizer, eight.

NEWPORT, *December* 4.

Ten thousand minute-men stand ready to come in for the protection of this island, on the shortest notice; five thousand of whom can be landed on the island in twenty-four hours, and the other in twenty-four more.

We are informed, that the Swan sloop of war, which arrived here from Boston yesterday week, lost her best cable and sheet-anchor on Nantucket shoals, received considerable damage, and was very near foundering; she was hauled in to the wharf at Goat Island, in this harbour, last Monday, where she is now repairing.

By a gentleman, late from Boston, we learn that Captain Ayscough, of the Swan, put twenty-eight of our countrymen on board the Admiral's ship in Boston harbour, when last there.

The inhabitants of this town still continue to emigrate to the main.

NEW-YORK, *December* 11.

Saturday night arrived here from our army in Canada, Lieut. Norton, of Col. Clinton's regiment, Mr. Bean, gunner, and Mr. Phineas Champman; who bring us the agreeable news that all the shipping that lay at Montreal, has fallen into the hands of General Montgomery, among them the Gaspee brig of war, with all the prisoners (Col. Allen excepted) lately taken near St. John's. The fleet with Governor Carleton on board, had failed for Quebec, but was intercepted by a gondola, and a battery erected by Col. Easton, near the river Sorell, and there taken, with about one hundred and fifty soldiers, &c, among them Col. Prescot, &c. who were arrived at Ticonderoga, a few days ago, on their way to Connecticut. That Carleton, Luke La Corn, and two others, went off in a boat from the fleet before it struck, but were taken prisoners by Col. Arnold, near Quebec; that General Wooster was left to command at Montreal, and General Montgomery was gone to assist Col. Arnold to secure Quebec.

Yesterday afternoon Captain Brown arrived here in a sloop from Providence, and assures us, that five vessels have been taken by our privateers within these few days, and carried into Beverly; one of them a schooner from the eastward with stock; another, a Scotch vessel with goods; the third a brig from Newfoundland, with the Governor and his Secretary, &c. the other two unknown.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 14.

Late last night a gentlewoman, going along Second-street, was insulted by a Negro, near Christ-church. And upon her reprimanding him for his rude behaviour, the fellow replied, "Stay, you d——d white bitch, till Lord Dunmore and his black regiment come, and then we will see who is to take the wall." Two gentlemen coming up, and hearing his reply, they endeavoured to secure him, but the fellow escaped, the lamps not being lighted.

We hear the armed schooner, Lee, has taken a Scotch ship dunnaged with coals, and filled up with bale goods, consigned to James Anderson, a Scotch merchant in Boston, and has on board, rum, sugar, port wine, boots, shoes, and a great quantity of coarse goods fitted for the use of soldiers. The foot of the invoice is about 3600l. sterling.

The following, taken from the London Evening Post, is said to be a true relation of what happened at the burning of Charlestown.——"In the confusion, while part of the town was in flames, a Scotch soldier belonging to the regulars forced his way into one of the houses, where he found in one of the rooms, a woman just coming out with her daughter about five years old, in her hand, to go to her husband's chamber, where he was confined by illness, to assist him in his escape. The mother, on her knees, and the little infant, who following the example of her mother, begged that the soldier would spare their lives, they conceiving the ruffian intended to murder them. The screams of the mother and daughter reached the room where the husband lay, and though he had been confined for a long time to his bed, he leaped up, and with a drawn sword in his hand, rushed into the apartment which was the scene of distress, and instantly run the soldier through the body. The wretch, though mortally wounded, had just time to turn about to see from whom he received this condign punishment, when, to his astonishment and confusion, he discovered the injured person to be his brother, and died. The unfortunate husband had but just time to see his wife lying in a fit, his child running about in a phrenzy, his brother lying dead at his feet; and having cried out, I have killed my brother! fell down in a swoon. The nurse, who had followed her master, had just heard his last words, when she perceived the house in a flame, and running forth, in hopes to get assistance to save this unfortunate family, had just got out of the house, when the roof, which had first taken fire, fell. It was some days before the nurse recovered her recollection, sufficient to give any account of this fatal event, but it now appears, that the unfortunate husband had left Scotland about seven years ago, and gone to settle in New-England, where he shortly after married much to his advantage, and soon afterwards went to settle at Charlestown, where he lived with great credit and in domestic happiness, till the day of that general confusion."

TO be LET, a three story BRICK HOUSE, two rooms on a floor, with a good kitchen back; in Third-street, two doors above Arch-street. It is suitable for a shop or private family. For particulars apply to John Bayard in Second-street, below Arch-street.

WANTS a place, a young woman who can be well recommended. She understands plain cooking, washing, and getting up linen very well. Inquire of the printer.

TO be SOLD, a STONE HOUSE, two stories high, with four rooms on a floor; a large stone barn, and smith's shop; with two other stone buildings. The lot containing eight acres, all under orchard and garden, with two excellent wells of water. For terms apply to Capt. Paul Cox in Front-street, or Church Cox on the premises, Reading road, twenty five miles from Philadelphia.

THREE SILVER WATCHES, supposed to have been stolen, are now in the possession of the subscriber. The owners, describing them and paying the charges, may have them again. JAMES DELAPLAINE.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. TOWNE.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price only Two Coppers. Publiſhed every *Tueſday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1775. [Num. 141.

" Ship DUTCHESS of GORDON.

New-York harbour, 4th Dec. 1775.

" Sir,

" I deſire you will lay before the Corporation the incloſed paper, containing my ſentiments on the preſent convulſed ſtate of this country, and that you will pleaſe to make the ſame public. I am, Sir, your very humble ſervant,

To WHITEHEAD HICKS, Eſq; *Mayor of the city of* New-York. } WM. TRYON.

To the INHABITANTS of NEW-YORK.

I TAKE this public manner to ſignify to the inhabitants of this province, that his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to grant me his royal permiſſion to withdraw from my government; and, at the ſame time, to aſſure them of my readineſs to perform every ſervice in my power, to promote the common felicity.

If I am excluded from every hope of being any way inſtrumental towards the re-eſtabliſhment of that harmony, at preſent interrupted between Great-Britain and her colonies, I expect ſoon to be obliged to avail myſelf of his Majeſty's indulgence.

It has given me great pain, to view the colony committed to my care in ſuch a turbulent ſtate, as not to have afforded me, ſince my arrival, any proſpect of being able to take the diſpaſſionate and deliberate voice of its inhabitants, in a conſtitutional manner, upon the reſolution of Parliament for compoſing the preſent ferments in this province. A reſolution that was intended for the baſis of an accommodation, and if candidly conſidered, in a way which it will be moſt probably ſucceſsful, and treated with that delicacy and decency, requiſite to the cultivation of a ſincere reconciliation and friendſhip, might yet be improved, for the purpoſe of reſtoring the general tranquillity and ſecurity of the empire.

I owe it to my affection to this colony, to declare my wiſh that ſome meaſure may be ſpeedily adopted for this purpoſe, as I feel an extreme degree of anxiety, in being witneſs to the growing calamities of this country, without the power to alleviate them.—Calamities that muſt increaſe, while ſo many of the inhabitants withhold their allegiance from their ſovereign, and their obedience to the parent country, by whoſe power and patronage they have hitherto been ſuſtained and protected.

WM. TRYON.

Ship Dutcheſs of Gordon, harbour of New-York, Dec. 4, 1775.

To his Excellency WILLIAM TRYON, Eſquire.

SIR,

AS you have been pleaſed to addreſs yourſelf in a public manner, to the inhabitants of this province at large, an apology can hardly be neceſſary for the freedom I uſe, in conveying my ſentiments to you, on the intereſting contents of your letter, in which, as an individual, I feel myſelf deeply concerned.

The rectitude of your Excellency's conduct, in your official capacity, has deſervedly acquired you an eminent degree of popularity and eſteem among all orders of men; and, on this account, every ſtep you take is an object of peculiar attention; even what in another might ſeem offenſive and exceptionable, in you is regarded with the moſt indulgent partiality. I ſhould with regret ſee you embrace any meaſure, which might tend to alienate the affections of the people, and ſully the laurels you have reaped from your former virtuous adminiſtration.

With reſpect to your letter under conſideration, permit me to intimate to you, that unleſs it be a mere formality, ariſing from the neceſſity of your ſtation, it is, at leaſt, a very indiſcreet proceeding, and can anſwer no other end than to leſſen you in the general eſtimation. We have too good an opinion of your underſtanding to imagine you can ſeriouſly believe there is any thing conciliating, or looking towards an accommodation, in the Reſolution you mention; a Reſolution, the terms whereof are diametrically oppoſite to every principle of liberty, and which has been recommended to us by the moſt *indelicate* and *indecent* of all arguments—the point of the bayonet. We muſt confeſs to you, that we are as yet in a ſtate of too much ſimplicity to underſtand rightly that ſpecies of kindneſs, which is evidenced—by carnage and devaſtation.

Our intereſts we conſider as inſeparably united with thoſe of our ſiſter colonies. In union we place our ſtrength, in diſunion we ſee our deſtruction. We have alſo the greateſt confidence in the judgment and integrity of thoſe, who are intruſted with the management of public affairs; and we can never think of deſerting the common cauſe and violating the moſt ſacred engagements, by venturing to decide on what is properly a ſubject of general determination, and by expoſing ourſelves to the ſnares and entanglements of a ſeparate treaty. The neceſſity of union we have been taught by the ſagacious Lord North himſelf, who declared in the Houſe of Commons, in ſupport of the motion, that *if one link of the chain could be broken, the whole would inevitably fall to pieces*, and that *divide et impera* (divide and domineer) is a maxim both juſt and wiſe in government. For this inſtance of plain dealing, we are very much indebted to his Lordſhip, and if we do not profit by it, we ſhall exhibit to the world a laſting monument of unexampled ſtupidity.

We would not wiſh to ſuppoſe, that you would offer ſuch violence to your " affection for this colony," or bring ſuch an indelible ſtain upon your own honor, as to be capable of ſtooping to the mean taſk of promoting thoſe flagitious and dark deſigns, avowed by the miniſter; and yet, there are unfortunately ſome appearances, which, in a people leſs ingenuous than we are, might too eaſily beget a ſuſpicion of the kind.

It is incumbent upon us to thank your Excellency for the genteel and polite language, in which you are pleaſed to charge us with diſloyalty and rebellion. To ſay we have traiterouſly conſpired againſt his Majeſty's crown and dignity, and wantonly trampled upon the laws of the ſtate, according to the ſtale jargon of the times, would be far more harſh and ill-ſounding than the ſmooth harmonious expreſſions you have adopted. Only to tell us we " withhold our allegiance from our ſovereign, and our obedience from the parent country" is civil enough, all things conſidered. But, at the ſame time, we beg leave to aſſure you, that you have been deceived

as to the fact, and that, though we have been forced to ſtray from the ordinary forms of decorum, we deſire nothing more than to be ſpeedily reſtored to the good old way, in which we trod for almoſt two centuries, to the mutual ſatisfaction and advantage of England and America. I know not how you can be unacquainted with this truth, that it is in the power of adminiſtration, in a moment, to re-eſtabliſh the tranquillity and ſecurity of the empire, which they alone have interrupted, by relinquiſhing thoſe attempts, which are ſubverſive of our rights as a free people, and by reinſtating us in the ſame happy ſituation, in which the concluſion of the late war found us. Then ſhall Britain reap a rich harveſt of opulence and power, the fruits of our loyalty and attachment, and we ſhall again flouriſh under the foſtering wings of a reformed parent.

I wiſh, however, that your Excellency had thought proper to explain what you meant by allegiance to the King, and obedience to the parent country. If by the former you intend an unconditional obſequiouſneſs to the will of the Prince, or of his Miniſters, even though repugnant to the conſtitution; and by the latter, an abſolute ſubmiſſion to the laws of Parliament in all cases, we muſt confeſs it is our glory to withhold both the one and the other. We acknowledge no obligations, which are inconſiſtent with our rights and privileges as men and freemen. I am, with all due reſpect, your Excellency's moſt humble ſervant, A CITIZEN.

PORTSMOUTH *(New-Hampſhire) December* 5.

An ingenious gentleman, well read in politics, and a great friend to the Engliſh conſtitution, and the liberties of his country, communicates, among other productions, the following: In the year 1768, the national debt of England was 145 millions ſterling, and by a calculation then made by a gentleman of learning, it appeared to be 39,771,427 avoirdupoiſe weight of ſilver, which would require 79,544 horſes to draw it, allowing each horſe to draw 500 lb. This enormous debt has been increaſing ever ſince; time only can diſcover to us the effect it muſt have upon the nation.

Paſſed this town laſt Sunday, on their way to Head Quarters, on their parole, Mr. Colbeck, Preſident of the iſland of St. John's, Mr. Wright and Mr. Higgins, inhabitants of the ſame place, who give the following account of their being taken priſoners, viz. about a fortnight ago two privateers belonging to Beverly came to Charlotte town, to ſearch for arms, &c. and took Mr. Colbeck and Wright priſoners, and carried them both on board one of the privateers. The two privateers then ſtood over to the gut of Canſo, where they met with Mr. Higgins in a ſchooner from London, bound to St. John's, with ſtores, proviſions, &c.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 7.

The following Proclamation was taken from Howe's Boſton paper of the 16th ult.

A PROCLAMATION by his Excellency the Honorable WILLIAM HOWE, Major-General and Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's forces within the colonies laying on the Atlantic ocean, from Nova-Scotia to Weſt-Florida incluſive, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS the preſent and approaching diſtreſſes of many of the inhabitants in the town of Boſton, from the ſcarcity and high prices of proviſions, fuel, and other neceſſary articles of life, can only be avoided by permitting them to go where they may hope to procure eaſier means of ſubſiſtance.

Notice is hereby given, that all thoſe ſuffering under the abovementioned circumſtances, who chooſe to depart the town, may give in their names to Captain James Urquhart, Town-Major, before Thurſday, twelve o'clock, on the ninth inſtant, ſpecifying their names, abodes, number and names of thoſe in family, effects, &c. that paſſes may be made out conformable to regulations already eſtabliſhed.

Given at Head Quarters in Boſton, this ſixth day of November, 1775. W. HOWE.

By his Excellency's command, ROBERT MACKENZIE.

WANTED, a pair of well broke middle aged ſound HORSES. Greys or bays will be preferred. Inquire of the printer.

JUST publiſhed, printed and ſold by R. AITKEN, printer and bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia (price two ſhillings and ſixpence) a ſhort INTRODUCTION to ENGLISH GRAMMAR, with CRITICAL NOTES, by the Right Reverend ROBERT LOWTH, *D. D.* Lord Biſhop of Oxford.

To the PUBLIC.

A grammatical ſtudy of our own language makes no part of the ordinary method of inſtruction; and it is very ſeldom that we apply ourſelves to it afterwards. Yet the want of it will not be effectually ſupplied by any other advantage whatſoever. Much practice in the polite world, and a general acquaintance with the beſt authors, are good helps, but alone will hardly be ſufficient. We have writers who have enjoyed theſe advantages in their full extent, and yet cannot be recommended as models of an accurate ſtyle.

It will evidently appear from Dr. Lowth's notes, in his excellent Engliſh Grammar, that our beſt authors have committed groſs miſtakes for want of a due knowledge of the Engliſh Grammar, or at leaſt of a proper attention to the rules of it. Theſe notes are ſufficient to evince the neceſſity of the ſtudy of grammar in our own language; and to admoniſh thoſe who ſet up for authors, that they would do well to conſider this part of learning as an object not altogether beneath their regard.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber living in Newport, Newcaſtle county, a certain JOHN NOWLAND, by trade a ſaddler, about five feet ten inches high, and has brown hair tied behind. He had on, when he went away, a half worn cloth coat of a mixed fleſh colour, an olive coloured thickſet jacket made in the regimental faſhion, a pair of drilling breeches, blue worſted ſtockings, a pair of new ſhoes, and a half worn beaver hat, with a white ribband and black roſe. Whoever ſecures him, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges.

Alſo ran away, at the ſame time, a ſervant lad named WILLIAM ERWIN, about eighteen years old, five feet eight inches high, red hair cut ſhort, full faced, and of a ſandy complexion. He had on, when he went away, a beaver hat, a light coloured Wilton coat without lining, whitiſh jacket, claret coloured breeches half worn, blue yarn ſtockings, and new ſhoes with braſs buckles. Whoever ſecures him ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges.

CONRAD GRAY.

TO be LET, a three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, two rooms on a floor, with a good kitchen back, in Third-ſtreet, two doors above Arch-ſtreet. It is ſuitable for a ſhop or private family. For particulars apply to John Bayard in Second-ſtreet, below Arch-ſtreet. ||

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 16.

A LETTER from General LEE to General BURGOYNE.

" Dear Sir, Camp on Proſpect-Hill, Dec. 1, 1775.

" As I am juſt informed you are ready to embark for England, I cannot refrain from once more treſpaſſing on your patience. An opportunity is now preſented of immortalizing yourſelf as the Saviour of your country. The whole Britiſh empire ſtands tottering on the brink of ruin, and you have it in your power to prevent the fatal cataſtrophe, but it will admit of no delay. For heaven's ſake avail yourſelf of the precious moment; put an end to the deluſion; exert the voice of a brave, virtuous citizen, and tell the people at home that they muſt immediately reſcind all their impolitic, iniquitous, tyrannical, murderous acts; that they muſt overturn the whole frantic ſyſtem, or that they are undone. You aſk me, in your letter, if it is independence at which the Americans aim? I anſwer no, the idea never entered a ſingle American's head until a moſt intolerable oppreſſion forced it upon them. All they required was to remain maſters of their own property, and be governed by the ſame equitable laws which they had enjoyed from the firſt formation of the colonies. The ties of connexion, which bound them to their parent country, were ſo dear to them, that he who would have ventured to have touched them, would have been conſidered as the moſt impious of mortals; but theſe ſacred ties, the ſame men who have violated or baffled the moſt precious laws and rights of the people at home, diſſipated or refuſed to account for their treaſures, tarniſhed the glory, and annihilated the importance of the nation, theſe ſacred ties, I ſay, ſo dear to every American, Bute and his Tory adminiſtration are now rending aſunder.

" You aſk whether it is the weight of taxes of which they complain? I anſwer no, it is the principle they combat, and they would be guilty in the eyes of God and men, of the preſent world and all poſterity, did they not reject it, for if it were admitted, they would have nothing that they could call their own. They would be in a worſe condition than the wretched ſlaves in the Weſt-India iſlands, whoſe little peculium has ever been eſteemed inviolate. But wherefore ſhould I dwell on this? Is not the caſe of Ireland the ſame with their's? They are ſubordinate to the Britiſh empire, they are ſubordinate to the Parliament of Great-Britain, but they tax themſelves. Why, as the caſe is ſimilar, do not you begin with them? But you know, Mr. Burgoyne, audacious as the miniſtry are, they dare not attempt it. There is one part of your letter which I confeſs I do not thoroughly underſtand. If I recollect right, for I unfortunately have not the letter by me, you ſay that if the privilege of taxing themſelves is what the Americans claim, the conteſt is at an end. You ſurely cannot allude to the propoſitions of North. It is impoſſible that you ſhould not think with me and all mankind that theſe propoſitions are no more or leſs than adding to a moſt abominable oppreſſion a more abominable inſult. But to recur to the queſtion of America's aiming at independence? Do any inſtruction of any one of the Provinces to their Repreſentatives or Delegates furniſh the leaſt ground for this ſuſpicion? On the contrary, do they not all breath the ſtrongeſt attachment and filial piety for their parent country; but if ſhe diſcards all the natural tenderneſs of a mother, and acts the part of a cruel ſtep-dame, it muſt naturally be expected that their affections ceaſe; the miniſtry leave them no alternative, aut ſervire, aut alienari jubent; it is in human nature, it is a moral obligation to adopt the latter; but the fatal ſeperation has not yet taken place, and yourſelf, your ſingle ſelf, my friend, may perhaps prevent it. Upon the miniſtry, I am afraid, you can make no impreſſion; for, to repeat a hackneyed quotation,

They are in blood
Stepp'd in ſo far, that ſhould they wade no more,
To return wou'd be as tedious as go o'er.

But if you will at once break off all connexions with theſe pernicious men, if you will wave all conſideration but the ſalvation of your country, Great-Britain may ſtand as much indebted to General Burgoyne as Rome was to her Camillus. Do not, I entreat you, my dear Sir, think this the mad rhapſody of an enthuſiaſt, nor the cant of a factious deſigning man, for in theſe colours I am told I am frequently painted. I ſwear, by all that's ſacred, as I hope for comfort and honor in this world, and to avoid miſery in the next, that I moſt earneſtly and devoutly love my native country; that I wiſh the ſame happy relation to ſubſiſt, for ages, betwixt her and her children, which has raiſed the wide arch of her empire to ſo ſtupendous and enviable a height; but at the ſame time I avow, that if the Parliament and people ſhould be depraved enough to ſupport any longer the preſent miniſtry in their infernal ſcheme, my zeal and reverence for the rights of humanity are ſo much greater than my fondneſs for any particular ſpot, even the place of my nativity, that had I any influence in the Councils of America, I would adviſe not to heſitate a ſingle inſtance, but deciſively to cut the Gordian knot now beſmeared with civil blood.

" This I know is ſtrong emphatic language, and might paſs with men, who are ſtrangers to the flame which the love of liberty is capable of lighting up in the human breaſt, for a proof of my inſanity; but you, Sir, you, unleſs I have miſtaken you from the beginning, well conceive that a man in his ſober ſenſes may poſſeſs ſuch feelings. In my ſober ſenſes, therefore, permit me once more moſt earneſtly to intreat and conjure you to exert your whole force, energy, and talents, to ſtop the miniſtry in this their headlong career. If you labor in vain (as I muſt repeat I think will be the caſe) addreſs yourſelf to the people at large; by adopting this method, I am ſo ſanguine as to aſſure myſelf of your ſucceſs; and your public character will be as illuſtrious as your perſonal qualities are amiable to all who intimately know you. By your means, the Coloniſts will long continue the farmers, planters, and ſhipwrights of Great-Britain; but if the preſent courſe is perſiſted in, an internal divorce muſt inevitably take place. As to the idea of ſubduing them into ſervitude, and indemnifying yourſelves for the expence, you muſt be convinced, long before this, of its abſurdity.

" I ſhould not perhaps be extravagant, if I advanced that all the ſhips of the world would be too few to tranſport force ſufficient to conquer three millions of people unanimouſly determined to ſacrifice every thing to liberty; but if it were poſſible, the victory would be not leſs ruinous than the defeat. You would only deſtroy your own ſtrength. No revenue can poſſibly be extracted out of this country. The army of placemen might be encreaſed, but her circuitous commerce, founded on perfect freedom, which alone can furniſh riches to the metropolis, would fall to the ground. But the dignity of Great-Britain it ſeems is at ſtake. Would you, Sir, if in the heat of paſſion you had ſtruck a ſimple drummer of your regiment, and afterwards diſcovered that you had done it unjuſtly, think it any forfeiture of your dignity to acknowledge the wrong? No (I am well acquainted with your diſpoſition) you would aſk him pardon at the head of your regiment.

" I ſhall now conclude (if you will excuſe the pedantry) with a ſentence of latin: " Juſtum eſt bellum quibus neceſſa-

rium, et pia arma quibus nulla, niſi in armis, relinquitur ſpes." I moſt ſincerely wiſh you a quick and pr ſperous voyage, and that your happineſs and glory may be equal to the idea I have of your merits, as I am with the greateſt truth and affection yours, C. LEE."

A writer in the Briſtol Gazette of Sept. 21, directed to the Magiſtrates of that city, ſays, "As you intended addreſſing our moſt gracious Sovereign to deign to hearken to the diſtreſſes of his ſubjects, I beg leave to inform you, that in the compaſs of my ſmall acquaintance, I know two worthy tradeſmen who have been obliged to turn off ſeveral hundred people in this city and environs, who are now unemployed, and in the greateſt diſtreſs, entirely owing to a ſtop being put to the American trade."

We hear that the Mortar, which was taken in the ſtore ſhip, is fixed on its bed before the Continental Laboratory, at the camp in Cambridge, and is called THE CONGRESS. It is pronounced to be the nobleſt piece of ordnance ever landed in America. Indeed the acquiſition of it at this juncture renders the value of it almoſt ineſtimable.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, dated Dec. 6, 1775.

"I have now the pleaſure of informing you that General Waſhington has a letter from Colonel Arnold, of the fourteenth ult. acquainting that he had been joined by four or five thouſand Canadians, was within a very ſmall diſtance of Quebec, prepared with ſcaling ladders, &c. and expected to be in poſſeſſion of it in a day or two. This account is confirmed by deſerters from Boſton, who ſay that veſſels have arrived there, the Captains of which declare they were obliged to cut their cables and run.

"P. S. Colonel Arnold writes that General Carleton's ſituation is ſuch as renders his eſcape impoſſible."

From the LONDON GAZETTE of September 19.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Gage to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated Boſton, Auguſt 20.

"Mr. Waſhington, who commands the rebel army, has written to me on the ſubject of the treatment of the rebel priſoners in our cuſtody, a copy of whoſe letter I tranſmit to your Lordſhip, together with a copy of my anſwer*. Major Skene, made priſoner at Philadelphia, is ſent into Connecticut, where he is to be confined with ſome others; and I underſtand they make war like Savages, making captives of women and children,

The rebels are very numerous, and continue to throw up works in ſome points nearer to the town than before. Their advanced parties have been drove back both at Boſton and Charleſtown, and their poſts deſtroyed. They landed a large body the ſecond time at the light-houſe, where they made priſoners of a few marines poſted there by the Admiral, and ten or twelve carpenters, who were repairing the houſe.

"A fleet of tranſports, who had been out in ſearch of live ſtock, is juſt returned with about eighteen hundred ſheep, and above an hundred head of oxen, which will be ſome relief to the troops in general, and of great benefit to the hoſpitals."

* *See page 440--441. As General Waſhington's ſecond letter is not publiſhed, Gen. Gage was not ſo candid as to ſend it, or the Miniſtry have ſuppreſſ d its publication.*

ANECDOTE.

Deacon Whitcomb, of Lancaſter (who was a member of the Aſſembly of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, till the preſent war commenced had ſerved in former wars, and been in different engagements) ſerved as a Colonel in the Continental army; but on account of his age was left out upon the new regulation. His men highly reſented it, and declared they would not lift again after their time was out. The Colonel told them he did not doubt there were ſufficient reaſons for the regulation, and he was ſatisfied with it; he then blamed them for their conduct, and ſaid he would enliſt as a private. A Colonel Brewer heard of it, and offered to reſign in favour of Colonel Whitcomb. The whole coming to General Waſhington's ears, he allowed of Col. Brewer's reſignation in Col. Whitcomb's favour, appointed the former Barrack Maſter, till he could farther promote him, and acquainted the army with the whole affair in general orders. Let antiquity produce a more ſtriking inſtance of true greatneſs of mind.

TRENTON FERRY, whereon Mr. Renſellear Williams now lives, to be LET for one or more years, together with the TAVERN, FARM, &c. uſually rented therewith, and to be entered upon the firſt day of March next. Any perſon of proper activity and ſpirit ſuitable for ſuch a ſituation, and able to give good ſecurity for the rent, ſhall, upon application, receive all due encouragement; none other need apply. For terms inquire of Daniel Coxe, Eſq; at Trenton, or Doctor Redman in Philadelphia Nov. 28.

MUSKETS ſtocked, in the beſt and neateſt manner, by EDWARD POLE, in Market-ſtreet, near the Court-Houſe, Philadelphia; where may be had the beſt kind of wires and bruſhes for firelocks, priming flaſks and oil bottles to fit in the cartouch boxes; muſket and piſtol balls; muſket and piſtol cartridges of all ſizes, and cartridge formers. Alſo cartridges made up, on moderate terms, by the hundred or larger quantity.

N. B. A very neat cutteau de chaſe, and a ſmall ſword, to be ſold at the above place. *

TO be SOLD, a STONE HOUSE, two ſtories high, with four rooms on a floor; a large ſtone barn, and ſmith's ſhop; with two other ſtone buildings. The lot containing eight acres, all under orchard and garden, with two excellent wells of water. For terms apply to Capt. Paul Cox in Front-ſtreet, or Church Cox on the premiſes, Reading road, twenty-five miles from Philadelphia. *

A LETTER was ſome time ago left by miſtake at Andrew Caldwell's, merchant, in Water-ſtreet. The owner, upon proving his property, may have it again by paying the expence of this advertiſement.

** There is ſome paper money in it, and is ſuppoſed to come from Princeton.

JUST publiſhed, and may be had of the printer hereof, JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the CONGRESS, held at Philadelphia May 10, 1775. Alſo that new and intereſting work, of great merit and integrity, BURGH's POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS.

JUST publiſhed, and to be ſold, by GEORGE WEED in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, Philadelphia, A TREATISE, entitled plain and conciſe practical remarks on the treatment of wounds and fractures, with a ſhort APPENDIX on camp and military hoſpitals, principally deſigned for the uſe of young military ſurgeons, in North-America. By JOHN JONES, M. D. Profeſſor of Surgery, King's College, New-York.

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Vol. I.] TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1775. [Num. 142.

WILLIAMSBURG, December 8.

LAST Friday the Hon. General Convention of this colony met at Richmond, and, after making choice of Edmund Pendleton, Eſq; to be their Preſident, adjourned to this city, where they are now deliberating upon many weighty and important matters relating to the public ſafety, which we ardently wiſh may be crowned with all imaginable ſucceſs.

The ſentiments of a number of our pious and grateful brethren, on this and the other ſide of the Atlantic, have been pretty well deciphered this week, from a number of their own letters intercepted in a veſſel bound from Norfolk to Glaſgow, and by a ſhip gone up Rappahannock from London. They do them much honor, and no doubt will redound to the credit and intereſt of themſelves and friends.

Part of a letter from Col. Scott to Captain Southall, of this city, dated Great Bridge, near Norfolk, December 4, 1775.

" Dear Sir,

" Since I wrote you, which were about two days ago, we have been well informed that we killed ſixteen Negroes, and five white men, the firſt day we got to this place. The next day, Lieutenant Tibbs, who had the command of the boat guard, about five miles from this place, was attacked by a party of the King's troops, Tories, and ſeveral Negroes. All our people gave way, except Mr. Tibbs, and four men, who kept up the fire, and maintained their poſt until I reinforced them with Captain Nicholas, and fifty men, who paſſed thro' a very heavy fire on their way; but before the reinforcement got to the place, Mr. Tibbs had beat off the enemy, and killed ſeven men, among whom was the officer of the army, whoſe name I have forgot. We ſtill keep up a pretty conſtant fire between us from light to light. We have only loſt two men, and there is one perſon ſhot through the arm. I expect to give you an account of ſomething farther to-morrow.

" Laſt night was the firſt of my pulling off my clothes for twelve nights paſt. We are ſurrounded with enemies; I do verily believe that nine tenths of the people are Tories, who are the pooreſt, miſerable wretches, I ever beheld. Believe me, I do not think there is as much proviſion within ten miles round as would ſerve us one day.

" The Carolina forces are joining us; one company came in yeſterday; we expect eight or nine hundred men to-morrow or next day, with ſeveral pieces of cannon, from one to ſix pounders, with plenty of ammunition and warlike ſtores. I am very ſorry that I have it not in my power to write to you oftener, but I aſſure you it is not my fault. You may be aſſured, my good friend, I never was ſo fatigued with duty in my whole life. I make not the leaſt doubt, if we do not get into ſome kind of winter quarters ſoon, that it will coſt me my life, which I ſet but little value on in compariſon. A gun is juſt fired, I muſt ſtop. Pray ſhew this to my friends, that it may ſerve me inſtead of writing ſeveral letters. I am, dear Sir, yours, &c.

" N. B. Since I finiſhed my letter, we ſaw a large pile of buildings, at the far end of the town, all in flames, between which and the fort we had four centinels, who could give no account how it happened. As I mentioned before, the fire was diſcovered when the gun went off. By the time the men paraded, a volley of ſmall arms fired from the fort, mixed ſometimes with cannon. About eleven o'clock at night it ceaſed for about half an hour, when, to our great ſurprize we, ſaw ſeveral other houſes in a blaze, which are juſt now conſumed. It is now one o'clock."

Another letter from Colonel Scott to Captain Southall, dated Great Bridge, December 5, 1775.

" Since my laſt, we have ſent a party of one hundred men, under the command of Colonel Stevens, of the minute battalion, over the river, who fell in laſt night, about twelve o'clock, with a guard of about thirty men, chiefly Negroes. They got up to the centinels undiſcovered; the centinel challenged, and was not anſwered, upon which he fired. Our people, being too eager, began the fire immediately, without orders, and kept it up very hot for near fifteen minutes. We killed one, burnt another in the houſe, and took two priſoners (all blacks) with four exceeding fine muſkets, and defeated the guard. There is hardly an hour in the day but we exchange a few ſhot. I am, as uſual, in haſte, &c."

An expreſs arrived laſt Thurſday night, who informs, that we have taken a little fort belonging to Dunmore, with forty ſtand of arms.

An honeſt Negro (Cæſar, the famous barber of York) being aſked what he thought of Lord Dunmore's ſetting Negroes free, ſaid, that he did not know any one fooliſh enough to believe him, for if he intended to do ſo, he ought firſt to ſet his own free.

December 11.

Intelligence juſt received from the army at the Great Bridge, near Norfolk.

Saturday morning, the ninth inſtant, about three o'clock, the miniſterial garriſon at the bridge was reinforced with about two hundred of the 14th regiment, under the command of Capt. Leſlie, and at break of day about five hundred paſſed the bridge to force our breaſtwork, but were repulſed with the loſs of Capt. Fordyce and twelve privates ſlain, and Lieutenant Bettit and ſeventeen privates taken, all wounded. The reſt retreated, under cover of their cannon from the fort; and were allowed to return and collect their dead and wounded, ſuppoſed, in the whole, to be about fifty. During the whole action (thanks be to God) we did not loſe a ſingle man, and only one was wounded ſlightly in the hand.

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TO be LET, a three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, two rooms on a floor, with a good kitchen back, in Third-ſtreet, two doors above Arch-ſtreet. It is ſuitable for a ſhop or private family. For particulars apply to John Bayard in Second-ſtreet, below Arch-ſtreet.

CHARLESTOWN (South-Carolina) November 14.

The threats of Captain Thornbrough's letter, who has ſince actually ſeized ſeveral veſſels belonging to the inhabitants of this colony (which by him were yeſterday ſent away) together with the vengeance denounced by the Right Hon. Lord William Campbell, againſt this town, as ſoon as more ſhips of war ſhould arrive here, having rendered it indiſpenſably neceſſary to lay difficulties in the way of the approach of ſuch, for our preſervation, it was reſolved to obſtruct the paſſage through the channel to Hog-Iſland creek, being one approach to this town from Rebellion road. In conſequence of this reſolution, on Saturday afternoon, about two o'clock, Captain Simon Tufts, Commander of the colony ſchooner Defence, mounted with two nine pounders, ſix ſix pounders, and four four pounders, having on board ſeventy ſeamen and marines, proceeded with four hulks, in order to ſink them upon the bar of that creek, being about gun ſhot diſtance from the King's ſloops of war the Tamer of 16 ſix pounders, and Cherokee of ſix or eight guns. As Captain Tufts approached the place of his deſtination, the Tamer fired ſix ſhots at him, which Captain Tufts, juſt coming to an anchor, returned with two; and the Tamer continuing the cannonade, Capt. Tufts contented himſelf with returning only one ſhot more, and then proceeded to ſink the hulks. He accordingly ſunk three large ſchooner hulks; but the fourth not coming up early enough in the tide, he continued the night on his ſtation, in order to ſink her alſo at a proper time of tide. About a quarter after four, on Sunday morning, the Tamer and Cherokee, having warped nearer to Capt. Tufts in the night, diſcharged their broadſides at him, and continued the cannonade until about ſeven o'clock; when Capt Tufts having, notwithſtanding ſo heavy a fire, carried the hulk to her proper ſtation, and having ſcuttled her in various places, left her ſinking; and then, having no further duty to perform, he retreated. However, as the hulk, being loaded with ſand, was a conſiderable time in ſinking, and as Capt. Tufts was conſiderably retreated, the Tamer ſent an armed boat which fired the hulk, towing her into ſhallow water, where ſhe ſhortly after ſunk. Capt. Tufts, in his retreat, ineffectually fired a ſhot at this armed boat; but finding his firing would not be of any ſervice, he prudently refrained from ſuch an expenditure of ammunition. Notwithſtanding ſo long and ſevere a cannonade from the Tamer and Cherokee (on board which laſt Lord William Campbell has for ſome time paſt fixed his reſidence) Capt. Tufts received no other damage, but one ſhot under his counter, one in his broadſide, and a third cut his fore ſtarboard ſhroud; not a man was wounded! In general the ſhot paſſed between his rigging, and ſtruck the main land; and amidſt this imminent danger, the officers and men on board, although moſtly new in the ſervice, diſplayed the greateſt cheerfulneſs, tranquillity and coolneſs. The inhabitants of this town were in general ſpectators of the latter part of the cannonade. The drums beat to arms, and the militia in a body aſſembled under their officers, with ſuch alertneſs, and ſo properly armed, as gave the higheſt confidence to the public, that they might be relied on in any extremity.

24. On Tueſday laſt two ſchooner hulks were ſunk in the marſh channel, ſo that now no veſſels of any conſiderable burthen can come up to town without being within muſket ſhot of Fort Johnſon, which has been ſtrengthened with ſome additional works.

ANNAPOLIS, December 14.

The General Aſſembly of this province is farther prorogued to Monday the 18th inſtant.

In PROVINCIAL CONVENTION, December 11, 1775.

Reſolved, That the Parliamentary poſt be not permitted or ſuffered to travel in or paſs through this province with any mail, packages, or letters; and the ſeveral Committees of obſervation are requeſted and directed to ſee this reſolution ſtrictly obſerved and executed.

Reſolved, That no boat or other veſſel belonging to this province, go out of this province without a licence in writing from this Convention, the Council of Safety hereafter to be appointed, or from ſome Committee of Obſervation, in which the particular place ſuch boat or veſſel ſhall be deſigned to go to, ſhall be expreſſed in all licenſes granted by the Committees of Obſervation. And if any ſuch boat or veſſel ſhall be navigated beyond the limits of this province without ſuch licence; or if, after having obtained ſuch licence, the ſkipper thereof ſhall, without abſolute and inevitable neceſſity, go to, or touch at any place out of this province other than that mentioned in ſuch licence, or ſhall carry any perſon or letter of which he ſhall not give previous notice to ſuch Committee, or ſhall bring back any perſon or letter, of which he ſhall not give notice to ſome Committee of Obſervation as ſoon as may be after his return, ſuch ſkipper, and all other perſons acceſſory to ſuch miſbehaviour, may be puniſhed by impriſonment. But it is underſtood that this reſolution is not to prohibit the croſſing Patowmack, although the boats or veſſels employed or uſed therefor ſhould go up the creeks or arms of Patowmack river, making into Virginia, or to prohibit the paſſing and repaſſing at the ferry on Pocomoke river. Signed by order, G. DUVALL, Clerk.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 7.

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boſton, held at Watertown on the twenty-eighth ult. John Brown, Eſq; was choſen a Repreſentative of ſaid inhabitants, in the room of Dr. Church, lately expelled the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Laſt Lord's day was delivered, at the Rev. Dr. Appleton's Church in this town, in the audience of his Excellency General Waſhington, Commander in Chief of the forces of the United Colonies, &c. &c. &c. and ſeveral other general officers, by the Rev. Abiel Leonard, a very animating, ſpirited and learned diſcourſe to the ſoldiery, upon the neceſſity and importance of their engaging and continuing in the ſervice of America, and of diſplaying true valour and courage in the defence of her rights and liberties, upon the principles of love to God and their country, from the inſpired addreſs of Joab to the hoſt of Iſrael, in 2 Sam. x. 12. "Be of good courage; and let us play the man for our people, and for the cities of our God; and the Lord do that which ſeemeth him good."

WATERTOWN, December 11.

We have juſt received certain intelligence, that on Saturday laſt Captain Manley, of the Lee privateer, took and carried into Beverly a large ſhip of three hundred ton burthen (mounted with two double fortified ſix pounders, and ſix blunderbuſſes with eighteen men before the maſt) bound from London for the Miniſterial army at Boſton, laden with coals, and proviſions conſiſting chiefly of porter, cheeſe, and only forty live hogs, thirty more having died on the paſſage. Although fuel and the above articles are no rarity to the army of the United Colonies; yet ſo far as they are diſtreſſing to their enemies, ſo far it muſt be acknowledged they are of advantage to us. The above ſhip had ſeven weeks paſſage, and brought papers to the ſixteenth of October, which together with the letters, we are informed, the Captain hove overboard after he was taken.

The ſame day Capt. Manley alſo took and carried in there, a brig of about one hundred and fifty tons burthen, from Antigua for Boſton (conſigned to one Brimer, for the uſe of the Miniſterial navy) laden with about one hundred and thirty puncheons of rum, beſides one hundred caſes of gin, ſome cocoa, and a caſk of oranges, to pleaſe the delicate appetite of my Lord Howe!—Which however may poſſibly be more acceptable to our army than any other proviſion, ſaving a farther meſs or two for the Congreſs, which has not a very craving appetite.

NEWPORT, *December* 11.

About one o'clock yeſterday morning, the bomb-brig, a ſchooner, and two or three armed ſloops, left this harbour, went to Conanicut, and landed upwards of two hundred marines, ſailors and Negroes, at the Eaſt-ferry, marched in three diviſions immediately over to the Weſt-ferry, and ſet the ſeveral houſes on fire which were near the ferry place; then retreated back, ſetting fire to almoſt every houſe on each ſide the road, from the weſt to the eaſt ferry, and ſeveral houſes and barns ſome diſtance on the north and ſouth ſide of the road, driving out the women and children, ſwearing they ſhould be burnt in the houſe if they did not inſtantly turn out. Widow Hull loſt one houſe, Joſeph Clarke, Eſq; two houſes and one barn, Thomas Fowler one houſe, barn and crib full of corn; Benjamin Ellery two houſes, ſtore and barn; Benjamin Remington two houſes, John Gardner, Eſq; one houſe and his tan yard, Thomas Hutchinſon one houſe, Widow Franklin two houſes, Abel Franklin one houſe, and Benedict Robinſon one. All the above houſes were plundered of beds, wearing apparel, and ſuch houſehold furniture as could be conveniently carried off, the reſt were conſumed. Some women, we are told, were ſtripped of ſome of their beſt clothes they had on. It is ſaid Captain Wallace commanded on this humane expedition. A company of minute men had left Conanicut the afternoon before, ſo that there were but about forty or fifty ſoldiers on the iſland, moſt of whom had been inliſted but a few days, and arrived there but the evening before in miſerable condition for ſuch a ſudden attack; but notwithſtanding, it is ſaid, there is certainly one officer of marines killed, and ſeven or eight badly wounded. There was not one Provincial either killed or wounded, except Mr. John Martin, who was ſhot in his belly ſtanding unarmed at his door. The above veſſels brought off about thirty head of oxen and cows, a few ſheep and hogs, moſt of which they killed before they took them on board. They left Conanicut yeſterday, and came to this harbour again about noon.

The above houſes were not all occupied by the owners, but each had at leaſt one family in it, and ſome had two. We expect to give more particulars of this matter next week.

From Cape Nichola Mole we are informed, a Captain of a veſſel there from North-Carolina, at a tavern, drank confuſion to the Congreſs and General Waſhington, for which he was immediately turned out of the houſe, and no one would ſpeak to him, and both French and Engliſh treated him with contempt.

A veſſel, belonging to a rank Tory of this town, was lately ſeized at Cape Francois, it is ſaid, becauſe ſhe belonged to a villain who was an enemy to America; and we hear the people at the Cape intend to make the Congreſs a preſent in powder, equal to the value of the above veſſel and cargo.

A perſon from Boſton informs that the Boyne man of war, with General Burgoyne on board, ſailed for England laſt Wedneſday, and carried off a number of maſters and mates of veſſels, who had been taken by the enemy on this coaſt.

NEW-HAVEN, November 29.

We hear that the notoriouſly infamous Dr. Church, that vile traitor to his God and country, is ſentenced to take up his abode in Norwich jail, in this colony, for ſome months to come.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 19.

The following advertiſement, from the General Poſt Office, was publiſhed in all the London papers of Sept. 28. "A mail will be deſpatched from hence on Wedneſday next for New-York, and alſo one for Charleſtown; after which there will be no regular conveyance for letters from this office to North-America; but whenever a packet may be deſpatched to any part of that continent, proper notice will be given."

Extract of a letter from St. Kitts, dated November 12.

"I am ſorry to incloſe you the melancholy account of the once more deplorable ſituation of the people of Grenada. On the firſt inſtant, about five o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in one of the Negro houſes belonging to John Knight, Eſq; at the eaſtermoſt part of the town of St. George's. It being very early, they could not get timely aſſiſtance; and a ſtrong eaſterly wind ſoon ſpread the fire, ſo that in half an hour the town was in flames, and by twelve o'clock the whole was conſumed, except a few houſes in the ſkirts of it, with a ſmall part called Montſerat, and the upper and lower Carenage. Their engines were uſeleſs, and the blowing up houſes of little conſequence. The fight was moſt dreadful; a great number of people were obliged to run up to their necks in the ſea to eſcape being burnt, leaving all their effects behind. The value of the ſtores and goods deſtroyed is immenſe."

Extract of a letter from Grenada, dated Nov. 6, 1775.

"About four o'clock in the morning, on the firſt inſtant, a fire broke out in the upper part of the Carenage; in leſs than ſix hours every houſe on the bay, three or four excepted, were burnt to the ground. The wind blowing towards the bay, I had only time to ſecure one barrel of bread, out of fifty or ſixty that had been landed and afterwards rolled down to the ſurf, and three or four kegs, before we had like to have been burnt. It was with great difficulty we were able to get from the ſhore; at laſt the ſparks came ſo thick on board the veſſel, that I was obliged to ſlip one cable, heave up the other, and ſhift our birth."

Extract of a letter from the Weſt-Indies, dated Dec. 1, 1775.

"We have undoubted intelligence of the arrival of twenty-five hundred men at Martinico, eighteen hundred at Guadaloupe, being part of a reinforcement of ten thouſand men ordered out for thoſe iſlands. There are four thouſand ordered out for St. Domingo, ſome of whom are already arrived."

On Friday morning laſt ſuddenly departed this life, in the thirty-third year of her age, Mrs. Ann Marſhall, the amiable conſort of Mr. Chriſtopher Marſhall, jun. of this city, and on Sunday her remains were carried to the Meeting-houſe of Friends, where ſome ſuitable diſcourſes were delivered, and from thence to the burial-ground, attended by a great number of ſorrowful relations and friends.

In the year 1734, when the city of Dantzick was beſieged by the Ruſſian army, every man able to bear arms was obliged to do duty for the defence of the town. The numerous congregation of the Menoniſts in that city preſented a petition to the Senate, by which they declared, "that they were ſcrupled to uſe arms for deſtroying the life even of an enemy, and therefore could do no ſervice on the ramparts to annoy the beſiegers, but at the ſame time offered, as an equivalent for that ſervice, to keep guard day and night in the inner town,

to extinguiſh the ſhells, if poſſible, thrown in by the enemy; to remove and take care of the ſick and wounded, to extinguiſh fire, &c." And the Senate accepted of their offer.

☞ The COMMITTEE of PRIVATES meet to-morrow evening, at ſix o'clock, at Mr. Thorn's ſchool-houſe.

STOLEN, from out of an entry laſt Sunday evening, TWO GREAT (or HORSEMENS) COATS, one of them a new drab, with baſket buttons, a double cape, the upper brown velvet; the arms of the coat narrower than uſual. The other a drab, with a ſingle cape, about half worn. THIRTY SHILLINGS reward is offered for the new coat, and FIFTEEN SHILLINGS for the old one, to any perſon who will recover and deliver them, or either of them to the printer hereof. Dec. 19, 1775. *

Philadelphia, Dec. 19, 1775.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, laſt Wedneſday evening, about half an hour after nine o'clock, in Spruce-ſtreet, or between Spruce and Market-ſtreet, in Fourth-ſtreet, A RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, pretty much worn, with a braſs claſp, containing a ſix dollar bill, twenty ſhilling bill, a fifteen ſhilling bill, one ſhilling bill, and a paper pattern for a boot gaiter. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the printer, ſhall receive the above reward.

December 16, 1775.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN away, a few weeks ago, from the widow Stout's in Front-ſtreet, an Iriſh ſervant man named PETER MEAGHER, about five feet nine or ten inches high, pitted a little with the ſmallpox, long black hair, and rather ſwarthy, has an ulcer formed in his leg for ſome time, and walks a little lame. Had on, when he went away, a light blue coat, a ſhort white Ruſſia ſheeting jacket, black breeches, linen ſtockings, and half worn ſhoes. He has ſome impediment in his ſpeech, and talks much in the weſt of Ireland dialect. Whoever ſecures or apprehends ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges.

GEORGE DAVIS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

JUST publiſhed and to be ſold by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, printer and bookſeller in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, POOR WILL's POCKET ALMANACK for the year 1776, containing (beſides the uſual aſtronomical calculations) times of holding courts in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, New-York, Maryland, and Virginia; fairs, Quakers yearly meetings, rates of porterage and cartage in Philadelphia, Governor, Council and Repreſentatives in Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, and lower counties on Delaware; Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Philadelphia, Managers of the hoſpital, Committee of Safety, Directors of the contributionſhip for inſurance of houſes from fire, Street Commiſſioners, Directors, &c. of the library, Wardens of the port of Philadelphia, County Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors, City Wardens, Governor, Council, and Aſſembly of New-Jerſey, officers of the cuſtoms, courts of admiralty in Philadelphia, Juſtices of Peace, Prothonatories and Sheriffs of the ſeveral counties in Pennſylvania, Judges of the ſupreme courts, &c. tables of intereſt, coins, tides, table ſhewing the value of any number of dollars from one to ten thouſand, roads, &c. &c. *

TO be SOLD, an extraordinary good and large IRON CHEST, which is made in the beſt and ſtrongeſt manner. Inquire of PHILIP BENEZET at the corner of Market and Third ſtreets. *

A Few pipes of choice TENERIFFE WINE, PORT-WINE, by the quarter caſk or dozen, OLD BARBADOS SPIRIT, by the hogſhead or quarter caſk, WEST-INDIA RUM, MOLASSES, and COFFEE, to be ſold, by

GEORGE MEADE, & Co.

TO be LET, a three ſtory BRICK HOUSE and KITCHEN. Alſo a two ſtory BRICK HOUSE, ſituate in Southwark, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets. The three ſtory houſe is accommodated with a fine garden, chair-houſe, hay-loft and ſtable, &c. Inquire of the printer. *

THREE SILVER WATCHES, ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen, are now in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber. The owners, deſcribing them and paying the charges, may have them again.

JAMES DELAPLAINE.

RAGGED NEWCASTLE and MARYLAND MONEY exchanged for a moderate allowance, by JAMES GALLAGHER, at the corner of Spruce and Front ſtreets, Philadelphia.

ABRAHAM SHELLY, THREAD MAKER, in Strawberry-alley, Philadelphia, continues to give out flax to ſpin, and buys good half ſpangled yarn, for which he gives the beſt price. *

Philadelphia, December 2, 1775.

STOLEN from the ſhop of the ſubſcriber, living in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the Coffee-houſe, FIVE PAIR of DEER-SKIN BREECHES of the following marks; one pair of a large ſize, pretty thick, with a large flap; one pair of a ſmaller ſize, with a ſmall flap; one pair very long, brain dreſs, the left thigh ſpeckey; one ſmall thin pair, the waiſt, knee bands, top flap, and ſide-pieces much whiter than the other parts, with a ſmall flap; one pair of ſmall ſize, with ſeveral races of the horn acroſs the left thigh.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid goods only, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have the above reward and no queſtions aſked, or SIX DOLLARS for both thief and goods.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

JASPER CARPENTER,

Who has the CARE of the

STRANGER's BURIAL-GROUND,

Has removed into Pine-ſtreet, near St. Peter's church, Where may be had all ſorts of MAHOGANY, WALNUT, and PINE COFFINS, at the moſt reaſonable rates.

JUST publiſhed, and to be ſold, by GEORGE WEED in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, Philadelphia, A TREATISE, entitled plain and conciſe practical remarks on the treatment of wounds and fractures, with a ſhort APPENDIX on camp and military hoſpitals, principally deſigned for the uſe of young military ſurgeons, in North-America. By JOHN JONES, M. D. Profeſſor of Surgery, King's College, New-York. †

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price only Two Coppers. Published every *Tuesday, Thursday,* and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1775. [Num. 142.

Mr. Towne,

HAVING for many months been ſenſibly affected with the great diſadvantage the colonies labor under for want of ammunition, I thought it my duty to apply myſelf to the attainment of thoſe neceſſary arts of making SALTPETRE and GUNPOWDER; and having far exceeded my expectations in both manufactures, I think myſelf ſtill farther obliged to communicate the ſo much needed knowledge to my country at large. My firſt trial was on Saltpetre, two pounds of which my ſon has extracted from about ſix buſhels of ſtable dirt, perfectly fit for making Gunpowder. This was done by the method of Dr. Young and Mr. Rubſaman, lately publiſhed by the former, for which, and many other uſeful informations, I take this opportunity to return thoſe gentlemen my public thanks.

I have lately erected a Powder Mill in the ſouth end of Ulſter county, in the colony of New-York, at which I have made as good powder as I have ever ſeen, and will bear the inſpection of good judges, in the following manner:

GUNPOWDER is compoſed of nothing more than the four plain ſimple articles, Saltpetre, Brimſtone, Charcoal, and Water. The three firſt of which are to be made as fine as poſſible, ſo as to be ſifted through a gauze ſieve, or fine boult, as fine as for common flour. But it being difficult to make the Saltpetre all fine, thoſe parts that will not be eaſily got through the ſieve, muſt be diſſolved in ſoft warm water, then let the Sulphur, Saltpetre and Charcoal, be each ſeparately weighed. Take of the Saltpetre an hundred weight, of the Sulphur fifteen pounds, and Charcoal eighteen pounds, and in that proportion for any greater or ſmaller quantity. This being done, mix them all well together in ſome large veſſel, ſuch as a potaſh or any other kettle, and when well mixed, moiſten the whole with the aforeſaid nitrous water till it is as moiſt as dough for making bread. Then put an equal quantity in each mortar, and pound it well for at leaſt twenty hours; and if the mill runs ſlowly, let it run twenty-four hours; and as the paſte, by pounding, will naturally grow dry, it muſt be kept moiſt by putting in a little of ſaid water, and when pounded ſufficiently take it out of the mortar, and put it in ſome tub or any other proper veſſel. As to the graining, it muſt be done in the following manner, viz. have a box made about five feet ſquare, the ſides eighteen inches deep, the bottom tight, and top intirely open; fix acroſs the box two rods or laths near the middle, about four inches below the top, and about ten inches apart, then have ſix ſieves made of wooden ſplits in the ſame manner as a wheat riddle, but much finer, the coarſeſt ſhould be about as fine as a cockle ſieve, or a little finer, and ſo each ſieve to incr eaſe in fineneſs till the laſt is as fine as poſſible. I believe it were beſt to make the two coarſeſt of wire; then take about a quart of the paſte, put it into the coarſeſt ſieve, ſet the ſieves on the two rods that are fixed acroſs the box, then work the ſieve with a circular motion, which will preſs the paſte thro' the ſieve in large and unſhapely grains, and when a conſiderable quantity is paſſed through, then ſift it over again in the next coarſeſt ſieve, and ſo till the grains are fine enough. The laſt ſieve muſt be ſo fine that whatever paſſes through it will be too fine for Powder, and is to be worked over the next bach. As the paſte will naturally roll together in large round balls, when worked in the ſieve, a board muſt be made near as large in circumference as a common pewter plate, and about one inch thick, on the center, declining to the edge, of ſome hard wood turned in a lathe, and made as ſmooth as poſſible. This board muſt be put into the ſieve among the paſte, which breaks the lumps in pieces, and forces the paſte through the ſieve.

When the powder is well grained in the manner directed, it muſt be rolled in a barrel, the inſide of which is to be made as ſmooth as conveniently may be, with as ſmall a door cut in one ſide capable of being ſhut tight, and the barrel to be fixed ſo as to be turned by the ſhaft of the mill. Put in a few pounds at a time, and let it be rolled as above, which will make the Powder ſmooth; then ſift it in the fineſt ſieve, till the fine parts that work off in the barrel paſs through the ſieve, which is to be returned again into the mortars. The Powder muſt be put in flat trays or diſhes, and ſet by to dry either in a ſmall room kept warm with a large ſtove, or, if the weather be dry, in the ſhining of the ſun.

I therefore moſt heartily recommend to the good people of this continent to enter into theſe neceſſary buſineſſes with ſpirit, being well aſſured that a greater quantity may, with eaſe, be made than will be needed for our conſumption, even admitting the times to be worſe than the threats of the Britiſh adminiſtration would lead us to expect.

Any perſon inclining to build a powder mill will be ſhewn a plan, with directions for the conſtructions of all its parts and utenſils, by applying to their very humble ſervant,

HENRY WISNER.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER of September 1.

THE celebrated Eraſmus wrote in praiſe of folly, and the Dean of St. Patrick has given us a diſſertation on a broomſtick. The peregrinations of Captain Guliver have amuſed every one, without inſtructing any, and the politician has been confounded in the noveliſt. Cervantes, that inimitable ridiculer of human imbecilities, or idle cuſtoms, is never eſteemed the moraliſt, and his readers have been generally better pleaſed with his manner, than affected by the moral. We are more apt to laugh with Sancho, than attend to the ſenſible reaſonings (when abſtracted from chivalry) of the Don. Inſtruction ſeems to infer ſuperiority, and pride, therefore, is its deadly foe. I am greatly of opinion, that Dr. South's ſermons have been read by many, from the familiarity of his ſtile, and the aſſuming more the manner of converſation than pulpit conſequence, though his ſermons are excellent in themſelves. The greateſt enemy to mankind is, or ſeems, a part of man; pride is the parent of ſo many evils, that no one, who has a too large proportion of it, is fit either for public ſervice or private ſociety. It has been to this many of the preſent evils are owing, and it is not improbable to it we may owe the loſs of America.

Many have been the publications given, and as often deſpiſed; men hate any one who ſeems wiſer than themſelves;

it is an aſſumed ſuperiority never to be forgiven, and compariſon heightens the indignation. We ſeem at preſent to be infected terribly with it, and in as great a degree as the Syrian Nobleman infected with the leproſy; with this aggravation, that we have our faithful ſervants, our honeſt monitors, whom we have contemned, reviled, and ſlighted. When the Prophet ordained the Syrian's waſhing in the river Jordan, are there not rivers (ſaid he) more celebrated in Syria? But his pride was wounded, I expected a ſolemnity equal to my dignity, and that he would have reverentially invoked the name of God. His wiſer ſervant replied, my Lord, had the Prophet ordained thee ſome great taſk, wouldeſt thou not have readily complied with it, to be cured of this mighty calamity? How much more then oughteſt thou to comply with ſo eaſy an injunction, waſh in Jordan and be clean?

This ſtory by a method uſual to writers, might be applied to us now; our Miniſtry is the diſeaſed Syrian, and ſorely contaminated; the many great men, in both Houſes, are the Prophet, who have laid down a method of cure equally deſpiſed by Adminiſtration, and who indeed have not one faithful ſervant to moderate the effects of inordinate pride; for the people they deem their enemies, from their own inimical diſpoſition towards them. When that great light in the Houſe of Commons lately propoſed, as the Prophet of old, waſh in Jordan and be clean, ſo he, diffuſe the conſtitution, by a ſolemn act, over America, and be happy! How has he been belied, abuſed, and ſcoffed at? But by whom? Indeed ſuch abuſe is honour in extreme, and ſuch contumely adds merit to worth exalted.

I muſt confeſs I was highly diverted with Lord S————h's ſaying our ſoldiers with broomſticks only would drive the Yankies before them, and had intended once to have gone over to Boſton to have ſeen the chace; but the Gazette lately has prevented that deſign, and alſo given me a ſuſpicion that his Lordſhip is but badly informed, or, as he is uſed to what wits call humming, he had a mind only to laugh at our credulity; for if ſo many were killed who had guns inſtead of broomſticks, and Captain Small was wounded in the neck with a bayonet (though this does not appear in the Gazette) it proves the regulars can run faſter than the Yankies, and that the Yankies were not far off. Lord P—y can give the beſt account of their agility and of his own; though our wretched Adminiſtration has not one honeſt, one faithful ſervant to adviſe them, yet we have great expectations from their fears, as the preſent uſurpation can never laſt; when the conſtitution, like a reſtrained ſpring, will recover its elaſticity, in proportion to its continued oppreſſion; and then, perhaps, a little blood-letting may recover a diſeaſed habit.

Deadly fear is the conſtant companion of complicated guilt, and extraordinary puniſhments frequently ſucceed flagrant exertions of tyranny. Buckingham fell by the hand of a madman, but his cruel vexations aggravated the ideas of the frantic Felton. The Duke de Luines fell a ſacrifice to infatuation, but that heightened by his own inſolent pride and inſufferable arrogance. This popular rage has even deſcended to women; when his wife was interrogated, what charms ſhe had uſed to captivate the Queen's affections, "I uſed no witchcraft (ſaid ſhe) but the ſuperiority of an enlarged underſtanding over one of an inferior nature." The Parliament of Paris condemned her for a witch, and proved themſelves no conjurors.

Thus it happenes always when cunning takes the place of wiſdom, and hypocriſy the place of moral rectitude; the ſuperſtructure raiſed on this feeble foundation ſuddenly falls, and overwhelms the architects in the dreadful ruin.

ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

LONDON, *Sept.* 23.

It is the fixed reſolution of the Cabinet to carry on the war againſt America with the utmoſt vigour, and to begin their next campaign as early as poſſible in the ſpring. The outlines of the plan to be purſued are an army of eighteen thouſand men to be employed in New-England, and another army of twelve thouſand men are to act in Virginia and the middle provinces. Two fleets are to co-operate with theſe armies, one commanded by Admiral Shuldham (vice Greaves) and the other by Admiral Byron.

Some people of a carping diſpoſition and rigid economy ſcruple not to aſſert, that Parliament hath done very wrong in unſeaſonably increaſing the national debt two or three millions, by ſhutting up the port of Boſton, whereas, ſay they, if they had poſſeſſed a little patience, Generals December or January would have ſhut it up, without one farthing expence to the nation, which would have anſwered all their purpoſes much better, have been more conſtitutional, and given greater ſatisfaction to the people, as both thoſe gentlemen are natives of America, old experienced officers, have ſerved in many a hard campaign, and are perfectly acquainted with the climate and the conſtitution of the people.

Notwithſtanding Lord N—h may think the Americans are in a poor ſituation, yet we can aſſure his Lordſhip, they are not poor in ſpirit.

Several contractors have ſet off for Rome, for a freſh ſupply of Jeſuits bark, for as tea does not agree with an American ſtomach, being apt to produce the heart-burn, there is a talk the new Parliament intends to force the bark upon them, eſpecially as Doctor Bute recommends it as a great ſpecific for the fever of rebellion, for which no doubt the Americans will have gratitude enough to thank the Doctor, by heartily wiſhing he may very ſoon experience the quinteſſence of the axe, the halter, or the ſirup of gun flints.

Juſt publiſhed, and may be had of Tobias Quickſight, at the ſign of the Three Eyes and Spectacles, near the Temple in Head-ſtreet, London—A NEW SET OF DREAMS, by John Bunyan, jun. dreamed intirely for the Chriſtmas evenings entertainment of the drowſy Sons of Liberty in G— B—. N. B. To prevent counterfeits, pleaſe to inquire for it by the title of AWAKE THOU THAT SLEEPETH.

Their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales and the Biſhop of Oſnaburgh were yeſterday preſent in the drawing room; their dreſs were of the *Manchester* manufacturing, trimmed with ſilver.

Sept. 26. All thoughts of a change in adminiſtration are ſaid to be given over; and it is even ſaid, at the meeting of Parliament, they will be ſupported with a greater majority than in the laſt ſeſſion.

A million of money is talked of to be raiſed by lottery the enſuing year.

Sept. 28. Orders are ſent out to ſeize upon all the ſhipping of the rebellious colonies, and frigates have been diſpatched to the coaſt of Guinea to make prize of all American veſſels bound in that latitude, in order to put a ſtop to all ſupplies of powder from that quarter; for, though the powder uſed in a ſlave trade be of a very inferior kind, and not capable of ſo much miſchief as that with which our army is ſupplied, it ſtill inſpires the Cromwellian deſperadoes with ſome hopes.

Sixteen thouſand Hanoverians, and twenty thouſand Ruſſians, will next ſummer appear on the plains of New-England. The treaty waits only for the approbation of Parliament, who will not heſitate in adopting a meaſure which will effectually eſtabliſh their ſupremacy over the colonies.

Fifty ſhips of war at leaſt will be employed next year upon the American ſtation.

The ſame day Admiral Shuldham was at court, and took leave of his Majeſty, he being in a few days to ſet out for Boſton to take the command of the fleet there.

NEW-YORK, *December* 11.

Died on the ninth inſtant, the Hon. Mr. Juſtice LIVINGSTON, at Claremont, in the manor of Livingſton. The event was ſo ſudden, that he retired from company to his bed, and in a few minutes after expired by an apoplectic fit.

The colony has loſt one of its moſt diſtinguiſhed inhabitants not only on the ſcore of his elevated ſtation, vaſt opulence and extenſive family connections, but his eminent abilities and virtues.

He was in the fifty-eighth year of his age, and has left a numerous family. His eldeſt ſon is a member of the preſent Continental Congreſs; General Montgomery's lady is his eldeſt daughter, and his ſecond ſon is now ſerving in the rank of Major in Canada.

The people of this province want no information concerning the deceaſed, and the remote inquirer is not to expect a delineation of his important character in the crowded compaſs of a gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 21.

Advices from Cambridge of the 11th inſtant are, That all the ſtores taken out of the ordnance ſhip had been brought ſafe to the Camp, and diffuſed a general animation through the whole army—That near three hundred more of the poor inhabitants were lately ſent out, and with them ſeveral playbills, directed under cover to Generals Waſhington, and Lee, Mr. Hancock and others, ſignifiying that the tragedy of Zara would be acted on the Friday following—That a body of militia men from New-Hampſhire and Maſſachuſetts were to march into camp about the 12th inſt. to ſupply the places of the Connecticut troops, whoſe term of ſervice was expired—That the work on Cobble-Hill, called Putnam's fortreſs, is the ſtrongeſt in the whole camp, the breaſtwork is ſixteen feet thick at top; from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the parapet fifteen feet, well frized—That Captain Coit, in an armed ſchooner of the United Colonies, lately chaſed a tranſport within a mile of the light-houſe, in Boſton bay, when the crew ut all her rigging and took to their boat; upon which Coit boarded her, but finding he could not carry her off, he ſet her on fire and got on board his ſchooner; by this time a forty gun ſhip, which was ſtationed near the light-houſe, had got ſo near him as to make the grape ſhot whiſtle about his ears, but ſhe ſtopping to extinguiſh the fire, Coit hoiſted all ſail and made off; ſhe chaſed him about four hours, but finding it in vain, at length put about and ſtood back—That accounts had been received, which were credited in the camp, of the arrival of a ſloop, ſuppoſed to be the Macaroni of Connecticut, and a French ſhip in company, to the eaſtward of Cambridge, with powder; the former ſaid to have twenty tons, and the latter forty on board. A confirmation of which was impatiently expected when theſe advices came away.

By letters from General Schuyler we learn, that the brig Gaſpee, together with ſeven ſloops and ſchooners, which were taken by Col. Eaſton, bound from Montreal for Quebec, had on board, who are alſo taken, Brigadier Gen. Preſcot, Capt. William Dunbar, Major of Brigade, Capt. William Gamble, Quarter-Maſter-General, Captains Anſtruther, Swan, Crawford and Harris; Lieut. Cleveland, Enſign Camble Leſlie, M'Donald, Dr. Beaumont, and one hundred and fifty privates, and moſt of them of the twenty-ſixth regiment, and the artillery. There were on board the veſſels two cannon of nine and two of ſix pounders; thirty-ſix cannon cartridges, and forty-five ball; three barrels of powder, 2380 muſket cartridges, eight cheſts of arms, two hundred pair of ſhoes, a quantity of intrenching tools, 760 barrels of flour, twenty of biſket, 675 barrels of beef, and 376 firkins of butter. We farther learn that Col. Allen and his party, who were taken priſoners near Montreal, are actually ſent to England in irons, by Major Preſcot; and that General Montgomery, with a ſtrong detachment, was to leave Montreal on the twenty-fifth of November, to reinforce Col. Arnold at Quebec.

In CONGRESS, December 15, 1775.

Reſolved, That the Committee of Safety of the colony of Pennſylvania be requeſted to recommend proper perſons for field officers of the four battalions to be raiſed in the ſaid colony.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Committee appoint proper perſons for officers in the ſaid battalions under the rank of Major.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In COMMITTEE of SAFETY, Dec. 19, 1775.

Agreed, That the ſecond day of January be fixed for the purpoſe of making the above recommendations and appointments, and that the ſeveral members of this Committee be deſired to attend at that time at the Committee Chamber in Philadelphia.

Extract from the minutes.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

COMMITTEE of CITY and LIBERTIES.

Reſolved, That the price of oyl be limited to five pounds per barrel, and that no perſon who may purchaſe any to retail again be allowed to advance above five ſhillings per barrel when ſold on the wharf, and ſeven and ſix pence per barrel for what they ſtore; and that this Committee recommend it to the retailers in ſmall quantities to ſell it in proportion.

Dec. 12, 1775. R. S. JONES, Secretary.

The NEW-YORK POST was not arrived when this paper went to preſs.

TO be diſpoſed of, a ſtrong, healthy SERVANT GIRL that has four years to ſerve, underſtands plain cooking, can waſh and iron, is very handy about children. She is ſold for want of employ, the owner having lately bought a Negro wench. Inquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, December 1, 1775.

SIXPENCE REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad named WILLIAM CONINGHAM, a cabinet-maker by trade, about ſeventeen years of age. Had on, when he went away, a brown regimental coat turned up with white, black breeches and jacket, and two new check ſhirts. He is of a fair complexion, with fair long hair. Whoever apprehends ſaid apprentice, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward.

MATTHEW HAND,
Cabinet-maker, in Pine-ſtreet.

BOARD and LODGINGS

To be had with GENTEEL APARTMENTS, on reaſonable terms. Inquire of the printer.

December 21, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away last night, an indented ſervant lad named JOHN CRISTY, about eighteen years of age, five feet eight inches high, and his hair tied behind. He had on, and took with him, a deep blue coat with broad metal buttons, a pair of blue woollen trouſers, an old pair of ſhoes, black velvet breeches, a pair of white thread and a pair of blue and white thread ſtockings, a fine white Holland ſhirt, with a remarkable mark in the tail, a good beaver hat with a white linen lining, and an old hat. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward.

* ALEXANDER MILLER,
Near the Bird in Hand Paſſyunk road.

WILLIAM ROSS, at the ſign of the Golden Slipper in Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has on hand a neat and general aſſortment of London beſt DRAW BOOT LEGS, and beſt BEN LEATHER SOLES, which he makes up for gentlemen and others, at the cuſtomary prices. He likewiſe carries on the womens ſtuff branch as uſual.

All thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their commands may depend upon his executing them with the greateſt care and deſpatch.

N. B. He returns thanks to his kind cuſtomers for their paſt favours, the continuance of which he will endeavour to merit. ‡

WANTED ſix or eight JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS; ſome for ſtuff, and others for leather-work; to be boarded, or to work out of doors, as they think proper. Alſo two or three APPRENTICE LADS. Inquire of the printer.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Newport, Newcaſtle county, an Iriſh ſervant lad named LAURENCE DEMSEY, a tailor by trade, nineteen or twenty years of age, about five feet five inches high, dark coloured hair tied behind, pockmarked, hollow eyed, large mouth and noſe, of a moroſe ſour look, thick limbs, very proud, and much given to liquor and quarrelling; had on and took with him, a pair of drilling trouſers, a pair of coarſe thread ſtockings, a light blue cloth coat mended under the right arm with lighter blue and finer cloth, a dark blue ſagathy jacket with light blue cloth backs, green breeches and gray ſtockings, a pair of good ſhoes and odd yellow buckles, a felt hat cut in the Macaroni faſhion, very deep in the crown, a damaſkus jacket, two coarſe white linen ſhirts, one of them wriſted with thick curby cloth, and ſeams in the backs of both. It is very likely he may change his clothes, as he went away with two other lads, and is ſuppoſed to be gone to Philadelphia. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

FRANCIS SMITH.

JUST publiſhed, and may be had of the printer hereof, JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the CONGRESS, held at Philadelphia May 10, 1775. Alſo that new and intereſting work, of great merit and integrity, BURGH's POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS.

Philad. Dec. 7, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber returns his hearty thanks to his friends in particular, and the public in general, for their paſt and generous favours, and begs leave to inform them that he has removed from the houſe he formerly lived at (the ſign of the Pennſylvania Farmer) to the ſign of the Bull and Dog, oppoſite the Jerſey-market, in Market-ſtreet, where he will open, on Wedneſday next, a TAP of Meſſrs. HARE's and Co. beſt DRAUGHT and BOTTLED AMERICAN PORTER, which the public may depend ſhall be ſerved them in the greateſt purity and goodneſs. He hopes therefore for the continuance of their cuſtom, and that of all the SONS of AMERICAN LIBERTY, which ſhall ever be gratefully acknowledged by their humble ſervant,

JOSEPH PRICE.

A ROBBERY.

WAS ſtolen, out of the dwelling-houſe of Cuthbert Landers, on Thurſday the 30th of November, between the hours of ſix and nine o'clock in the evening, ſundry wearing apparel, a muſket, and ſmall trunk containing ſeveral papers of value belonging to the ſubſcriber. The muſket and trunk, together with part of the papers, being ſince found, any perſon who ſhall find and return the remainder to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS reward for the papers, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the clothes and papers, and no queſtions aſked.

* JOHN CHALONER.

TRENTON FERRY, whereon Mr. Renſellear Williams now lives, to be LET for one or more years, together with the TAVERN, FARM, &c. uſually rented therewith, and to be entered upon the firſt day of March next. Any perſon of proper activity and ſpirit ſuitable for ſuch a ſituation, and able to give good ſecurity for the rent, ſhall, upon application, receive all due encouragement; none other need apply. For terms inquire of Daniel Coxe, Eſq; at Trenton, or Doctor Redman in Philadelphia. Nov. 28.

MUSKETS ſtocked, in the beſt and neateſt manner, by EDWARD POLE, in Market-ſtreet, near the Court-Houſe, Philadelphia; where may be had the beſt kind of wires and bruſhes for firelocks, priming flaſks and oil bottles to fit in the cartouch boxes; muſket and piſtol balls; muſket and piſtol cartridges of all ſizes, and cartridge formers. Alſo cartridges made up, on moderate terms, by the hundred or larger quantity.

N. B. A very neat cutteau de chaſe, and a ſmall ſword, to be ſold at the above place. *

TO be SOLD, a STONE HOUSE, two ſtories high, with four rooms on a floor; a large ſtone barn, and ſmith's ſhop; with two other ſtone buildings. The lot containing eight acres, all under orchard and garden, with two excellent wells of water. For terms apply to Capt. Paul Cox in Front-ſtreet, or Church Cox on the premiſes, Reading road, twenty-five miles from Philadelphia. *

READY MONEY for any quantity of OLD COPPER and BRASS, by WILLIAM WILL, pewterer, the corner of Arch and Second ſtreets. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price only Two Coppers. Publiſhed every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1775. [Num. 144.

CHARLESTOWN (South-Carolina) November 7.

THE new elected Repreſentatives of the good people of this colony, who were choſen on the ſeventh and eighth days of Auguſt laſt, met on Wedneſday the firſt inſt. in PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, at the State-Houſe in Charleſtown; and having made choice of the Hon. WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON, to be their Preſident, and re-choſen PETER TIMOTHY for their Secretary, they immediately proceeded upon buſineſs. Since which, they have continued ſitting from day to day, having divers moſt weighty and important affairs under conſideration, the colony being at this time deſtitute of any other repreſentation.

In CONGRESS, Charleſtown, South-Carolina, Nov. 4, 1775.

Ordered, That the following letters and verbal anſwer be forthwith printed and made public, viz. A letter from the Council of Safety of the twenty-eighth ult. to Captain Thornbrough; Captain Thornbrough's verbal anſwer by Mr. John Calvert; Captain Thornbrough's letter of the firſt inſt. to Henry Laurens, Eſq; and a letter from this Congreſs of the third inſt. to Captain Thornbrough.

By order of the Congreſs,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In the COUNCIL of SAFETY, Charleſtown, Oct. 28, 1775.

To Edward Thornbrough, Eſquire.

"Sir,

"We have received information that a Negro man named Shadwell, a mariner by profeſſion, the property of John Allen Walter, Eſq; is employed on board his Majeſty's ſloop Tamer, under your command.

"As the ſaid Negro is a runaway, and as harbouring him is highly penal, and the carrying ſuch a one off the colony is felony, by the laws of this country, circumſtances of which you may not be apprized, we think it neceſſary to give you this intimation, in order that the Negro may be delivered to his lawful owner.

"We would not be miſunderſtood, as inſinuating that you, Sir, give any encouragement for ſlaves to leave their maſters. We reaſonably conclude, that this Negro, if he is on board the Tamer, has impoſed himſelf upon you as a freeman, therefore we doubt not, if our information is true, but that you will cauſe him to be delivered up to Mr. John Calvert, the bearer of this letter.

"By order of the Council of Safety,
"HENRY LAURENS, Preſident."

A true copy,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In the COUNCIL of SAFETY, Charleſtown, Oct. 29, 1775.

Mr. Calvert, the meſſenger, who had been dispatched yeſterday evening, with the letter to Captain Thornbrough, of his Majeſty's ſloop Tamer, reported,

"That he had, as ordered, delivered the ſaid letter—that Captain Thornbrough appeared angry at the contents thereof—declared his aſtoniſhment and concern, that any gentleman could ſuſpect that any runaway Negro could be on board his ſloop—and aſſured him that no ſuch, o any Negro but one, whom he ſhewed, and who belonged to Meſſrs. Stone and Duvall's ſchooner, was on board—that Captain Thornbrough detained him, until he returned from on board the Cherokee, where he went to ſhew the letter to the Governor, when he diſcharged him, telling him, that, when he ſhould have fully conſidered the letter, he would ſend an anſwer."

A true copy from the journals,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

To Henry Laurens, Eſquire.

From on board his Majeſty's ſloop Tamer, the 1ſt of November, 1775.

"Sir,

"The many unprovoked inſults the King's ſervants in this province have received from thoſe *Aſſemblies* who have had the hardineſs to aſſume the reigns of government, are too numerous, and too well known, to make it neceſſary for me to mention them. I will confine myſelf entirely to what relates to my own department, and the truſt repoſed in me.

"I therefore addreſs you, Sir, as a principal actor in the meaſures now adopted, and deſire you will acquaint your aſſociates, and all others whom it may concern, that if his Majeſty's agents in Charleſtown are not permitted regularly, and without moleſtation, to ſupply the King's ſhips Tamer and Cherokee, under my command, with ſuch proviſions as I think neceſſary to demand, I am determined from this day not to ſuffer any veſſel to enter into, or depart from Charleſtown, that it is in my power to prevent. The bearer of this is owner of a veſſel, who has unloaded materials at the King's fort, which is now held in contempt and defiance of his Majeſty's authority; and whatever pretexts this man may uſe to colour his diſloyalty, I never will ſuffer his veſſel to depart, till Walker the gunner of the King's fort, now a priſoner in the barracks, and who I look upon as under my protection, is ſent on board the Tamer. Savages ought to bluſh at the return the King's ſervants have received for their humanity to one of the moſt infamous and moſt ungrateful of *villains*, in whoſe ſervice this poor man has ſuffered. I am, Sir,

"Your obedient and moſt humble ſervant.
"EDWARD THORNBROUGH.

N. B. I deſire an immediate and explicit anſwer."

A true copy, PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

(To be continued.)

Philadelphia, Dec. 19, 1775.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, laſt Wedneſday evening, about half an hour after nine o'clock, in Spruce-ſtreet, or between Spruce and Market-ſtreet, in Fourth-ſtreet, A RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, pretty much worn, with a braſs claſp, containing a ſix dollar bill, twenty ſhilling bill, a fifteen ſhilling bill, one ſhilling bill, and a paper pattern for a boot gaiter. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the printer, ſhall receive the above reward.

BOARD and LODGINGS

To be had with GENTEEL APARTMENTS, on reaſonable terms. Inquire of the printer.

NEW-YORK, *December* 18.

A letter from his Excellency William Tryon, Eſq; to his Worſhip the Mayor of this city.

" Ship Dutcheſs of Gordon, off New-York,

" Sir, December 18, 1775.

" I loſe no time in tranſmitting to you herewith, a letter I this morning received from Captain Parker, of his Majeſty's ſhip Phœnix, communicating certain inſtructions he has received from Admiral Greaves for the rule of his conduct on this ſtation, which letter you will forthwith make known to the Corporation and citizens of New-York; and I requeſt that you will inſert it in the public papers, to the end that the inhabitants of this province may have the COMFORT of knowing the protection that is afforded to the friends of order and good government, and be warned to avoid a continuation of meaſures that will involve the country in miſery, and bring deſtruction upon their families, and on their own heads. I am, Sir, your very humble ſervant, WM. TRYON."

Whitehead Hicks, Eſq;
Mayor of the city of New-York.

" Sir,

" Being ordered by my inſtructions from Vice Admiral Greaves, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in North-America, publicly to ſignify, to all towns acceſſible to his Majeſty's ſhips, that in caſe any violences ſhall hereafter be offered to any of the officers of the crown, or other peaceable diſpoſed ſubjects of his Majeſty, or if any bodies of men ſhall be raiſed and armed in the ſaid towns, or any military works erected otherwiſe than by order of his Majeſty, or thoſe acting under his authority, or if any attempts ſhall be made to ſeize or deſtroy any public magazine of arms, ammunition or ſtores, in all or either of thoſe caſes, it will be my duty to treat the ſaid town, as in open rebellion againſt the King.

" I am to requeſt that your Excellency will be pleaſed to let the above inſtructions be publicly made known in the town of New-York, at the ſame time you will aſſure them that I ſhall be happy in granting the town every protection in the power of his Majeſty's ſhips under my command. I am, Sir, you moſt obedient, and moſt humble Servant,

H. PARKER."

Phœnix at New-York, Dec. 18th, 1775.
To his Excellency Governor Tryon.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 23.

" Frederick county, Maryland, November 24, 1775.

" Sir,

" I am directed, by the Committee of this county, to tranſmit to you copies of the examinations of Allen Cameron, John Smith, John Connelly, and a letter to one Gibſon from Connelly, and Lord Dunmore's ſpeech to White Eyes, and propoſals by Connelly to Gen. Gage for the raiſing an army for the deſtruction of the liberties of the colonies. Any orders relative to the priſoners will be ſtrictly obſerved, the Committee and inhabitants of this county being determined to purſue every meaſure which the Congreſs may recommend to them, as neceſſary for the preſervation of theſe colonies, at this time of imminent danger. I am very reſpectfully, Sir,

" Your moſt humble ſervant,

" JOHN HANSON, jun. Chairman."

The Honorable John Hancock, Eſq; Preſident of the Congreſs.

FREDERICK TOWN, MARYLAND, in COMMITTEE CHAMBER, November 23, 1775.

Allen Cameron, Dr. John Smith, and John Connelly, being taken into cuſtody, were brought before the Committe and the following examinations were taken

Allen Cameron, a native of Scotland, which he left for an affair of honor, and came to Virginia, with an intention to purchaſe back lands, and intended to go to Henderſon for that purpoſe; but finding it difficult to paſs through the back country, encouraged by Lord Dunmore and promiſe of advancement, he agreed to accept a commiſſion as Firſt Lieutenant in the regiment to be raiſed by Col. Connelly.

Dr. John Smith, a native of Scotland, left Charles county, Maryland, for political reaſons, and intended to go to the Miſſiſippi, but finding it impracticable, he returned to Norfolk, and being induced by Lord Dunmore, with promiſes of preferment, he accepted the appointment of Surgeon to Col. Connolly's regiment.

John Connelly, a native of Lancaſter county, Pennſylvania, admits his letter to Gibſon, a copy being ſhewn him. He went the 25th of July from Fort Dunmore to Lord Dunmore, and delivered him propoſals in ſubſtance the ſame with that found in his poſſeſſion, and in his hand writing. That he was ſent by Lord Dunmore to Gen. Gage with letters, and his propoſals to Gage; that he left Boſton the fourteenth or fifteenth of September, and returned to Lord Dunmore in the middle of October; that he brought inſtructions from Gen. Gage to Lord Dunmore, who granted him a commiſſion of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of a regiment to be raiſed in the back parts and Canada, with powers to nominate officers, who were to be confirmed by Lord Dunmore; that he is now on his way to Detroit, where he was to meet his commiſſion and inſtructions; that he left Lord Dunmore about ten days ago, who had with him one ſloop of ſixteen guns, and another of eighteen; that the ſhip on which Lord Dunmore is on board, is armed with ſix or eight guns; that a veſſel of twenty guns is daily expected from Jamaica; that John Smith never was appointed Surgeon, and that he told Smith if he was the man he repreſented himſelf to be, it was poſſible he would appoint him.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Allen Cameron and John Connelly be kept in cloſe and ſafe cuſtody, until the orders of the Congreſs be known; and that the Chairman tranſmit copies of the examinations and papers to the Honorable the Preſident of the Congreſs, and to the Conventions or Councils of Safety of the colony of Virginia and this province.

Reſolved, That Dr. John Smith be kept in cuſtody till the farther orders of this Committee.

" Propoſals for raiſing an army to the weſtward, and for effectually obſtructing a communication between the ſouthern and northern governments.

" As I have, by directions from his Excellency Lord Dunmore, prepared the Ohio Indians to act in concert with me againſt his Majeſty's enemies in that quarter; and have alſo deſpatched intelligence to the different officers of the militia on the frontiers of Auguſta county, in Virginia, giving them Lord Dunmore's aſſurances that ſuch of them as ſhall hereafter evince their loyalty to his Majeſty, by putting themſelves under my command, when I ſhould appear amongſt them with proper authority for that purpoſe, of a confirmation of titles to their lands, and the quantity of three hundred acres to all who ſhould take up arms in ſupport of the conſtitution, when the preſent rebellion ſubſided, I will undertake to penetrate thro' Virginia, and join his Excellency Lord Dunmore at Alexandria early next ſpring, on the following conditions and authority.

" Firſt, That your Excellency will give me a commiſſion to act as Major Commandant of ſuch troops as I may raiſe, and embody on the frontiers, with a power to command to the

weſtward and employ ſuch ſerviceable French and Engliſh partizans as I can engage by pecuniary rewards or otherwiſe.

" Secondly, That your Excellency will give orders to Capt. Lord, at the Illinois, to remove himſelf, with the garriſon under his command, from Fort Gage to Detroit, by the Auabache, bringing with him all the artillery, ſtores, &c. &c. to facilitate which undertaking he is to have authority to hire boats, horſes, Frenchmen, Indians, &c. &c. to proceed with all poſſible expedition on that rout, as the weather may occaſionally permit, and to put himſelf under my command on his arrival at Detroit.

" Thirdly, That the Commiſſary at Detroit ſhall be empowered to furniſh ſuch proviſions as I may judge neceſſary for the good of the ſervice, and that the commanding officer ſhall be inſtructed to give every poſſible aſſiſtance in encouraging the French and Indians of that ſettlement to join me.

" Fourthly, That an officer of artillery be immediately ſent with me to purſue ſuch rout as I may find moſt expedient to gain Detroit, with orders to have ſuch pieces of light ordnance as may be thought requiſite for the demoliſhing of Fort Dunmore and Fort Fincaſtle, if reſiſtance ſhould be made by the rebels in poſſeſſion of thoſe garriſons.

" Fifthly, That your Excellency will empower me to make ſuch reaſonable preſents to the Indian Chiefs, and others, as may urge them to act with vigor in the execution of my orders.

" Sixthly, That your Excellency will ſend to Lord Dunmore ſuch arms as may be ſpared, in order to equip ſuch perſons as may be willing to ſerve his Majeſty at our junction, in the vicinity of Alexandria, &c. &c. If your Excellency judges it expedient for the good of the ſervice, to furniſh me with the authority, and other requiſites I have mentioned, I ſhall embrace the earlieſt opportunity of ſetting off for Canada, and ſhall immediately deſpatch Lord Dunmore's armed ſchooner, which now awaits my commands, with an account of what your Excellency has done, and that I ſhall be ready, if practicable, to join his Lordſhip by the twentieth of April, at Alexandria, where the troops under my command may fortify themſelves under cover of the men of war on that ſtation.

" If, on the contrary, your Excellency ſhould not approve of what I propoſe, you will be good enough to immediately honor me with your deſpatches to the Earl of Dunmore, that I may return as early as poſſible."

" Portſmouth, Auguſt 9, 1775.

" I have ſafely arrived here, and am happy to the greateſt degree in having ſo fortunately eſcaped the narrow inſpection of my enemies, the enemies to their country, to good order, and government. I ſhould eſteem myſelf defective in point of friendſhip towards you, ſhould I neglect to caution you to avoid an over zealous exertion of what is now ſo ridiculouſly called patriotic ſpirit; but, on the contrary, to deport yourſelf with that moderation for which you have been always remarkable, and which muſt, in this inſtance, tend to your honor and advantage. You may be aſſured from me, Sir, that nothing but the greateſt unanimity now prevails at home, and that the innovating ſpirit amongſt us here is looked upon as ungenerous and undutiful; and that the utmoſt exertions of the powers of government, if neceſſary, will be uſed to convince the infatuated people of their folly. I could, I aſſure you, Sir, give you ſuch convincing proofs of what I aſſert, and from which every reaſonable perſon may conclude the effects, that nothing but madneſs could operate upon a man ſo far as to overlook his duty to the preſent conſtitution, and to form unwarantable aſſociations with enthuſiaſts, whoſe ill timed folly muſt draw upon them inevitable deſtruction. His Lordſhip deſires you to preſent his hand to Captain White Eyes, and to aſſure him that he is very ſorry that he had not the pleaſure of ſeeing him at the treaty, or that the ſituation of affairs prevented him from coming down.

" Believe me, dear Sir, that I have no motive in writing my ſentiments thus to you, farther than to endeavour to ſteer you clear of the misfortunes which, I am confident, muſt involve but unhappily too many. I have ſent you an addreſs from the people of Great Britain to the people of America, and I deſire you to conſider it attentively, which will, I flatter myſelf, convince you of the idleneſs of many declamations, and of the abſurdity of an intended ſlavery. Give my love to George, and tell him that he ſhall hear from me, and I hope to his advantage. Interpret the incloſed ſpeech to Captain White Eyes from his Lordſhip. Be prevailed upon to ſhun the popular error, and judge for yourſelf; act as a good ſubject, and expect the rewards due to your ſervices, I am, dear Sir,

" Your ſincere friend and ſervant,

" JOHN CONNELLY.

To Mr. John Gibſon, near Fort Dunmore.

" Brother Captain White Eyes,

" I am glad to hear your good ſpeeches ſent me by Major Connelly, and you may be aſſured I ſhall put the one end of the belt, which you have ſent me, into the hands of our great King, who will be glad to hear from his brothers the Delawares, and will take a ſtrong hold of it. You may reſt ſatisfied that our fooliſh young men ſhall never be permitted to have your lands, but, on the contrary, the great King will protect you, and preſerve you in the poſſeſſion of them. Our young people in the country have been very fooliſh, and done many imprudent things, for which they ſoon muſt be ſorry, and of which I make no doubt they have acquainted you; but I muſt deſire you not to liſten to them, as they would be willing that you ſhould act equally fooliſh with themſelves. But rather let what you hear paſs in at one ear and out at the other, ſo that it may make no impreſſion on your heart until you hear from me fully, which ſhall be ſo ſoon as I can give him farther information, who am your friend and brother.

" Captain White Eyes will pleaſe to acquaint the Corn Stalk with theſe my ſentiments alſo, as well the Chiefs of the Mingoes, and the other Six Nations.

" Your ſincere friend and elder brother,

" DUNMORE."

A true copy from the minutes,

UPTON SHEREDINE, Clerk, Pro. Tem.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

CAME to the Widow Taylor's plantation, near the Three Mile Run, on the Germantown road, a red dry COW with a white face, crumpled horns, white belly, and white at the end of her tail. Whoever has loſt the ſaid COW, by applying to Steward Cateley, at the ſaid plantation, proving their property, and paying the expences, may have her again. *

STOLEN, from out of an entry laſt Sunday evening, TWO GREAT (or HORSEMENS) COATS, one of them a new drab, with baſket buttons, a double cape, the upper brown velvet; the arms of the coat narrower than uſual. The other a drab, with a ſingle cape, about half worn. THIRTY SHILLINGS reward is offered for the new coat, and FIFTEEN SHILLINGS for the old one, to any perſon who will recover and deliver them, or either of them to the printer hereof. Dec. 19, 1775. *

All the printers on the Continent, who will be ſo obliging as to inſert the whole of this and the following advertiſement in their news papers, for three weeks, ſhall be compenſated with full payment, either in caſh or ſentimental food, by their humble ſervant the Provedore to the Sentimentaliſts.

Lately PUBLISHED, and now ſelling
By ROBERT BELL, printer and bookſeller,
Next door to St. Paul's church in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,
Complete in three volumes, with neat bindings
(Price thirty-ſix ſhillings)
That new and intereſting work, of great merit and integrity,

POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS;

An INQUIRY into public ERRORS, DEFECTS and ABUSES; illuſtrated by, and eſtabliſhed upon FACTS and REMARKS extracted from a variety of Authors, antient and modern; calculated to draw the timely attention of government and people, to a due conſideration of the neceſſity and the means of reforming thoſe errors, defects and abuſes, of reſtoring the conſtitution, and ſaving the ſtate.

By J. BURGH, Gentleman,
Author of the DIGNITY of HUMAN NATURE, and other WORKS.

The AMERICAN EDITOR to his COUNTRYMEN.

In this work are freely and juſtly exhibited, by the moſt able politicians, and the greateſt legiſlators of antient and modern times, the errors and corruptions of thoſe governments, which always hath, and for ever will, bring ruin and deſtruction upon the liberties of mankind.

The inhabitants of BRITAIN, whoſe organs of ſight are become ſo very dim, that their rulers daily deceive them, with the ſhadow inſtead of the ſubſtance, are throughout the whole held up as woful and convincing mementos. How, and by what means, the Royal, Miniſterial, and Parliamentary Managers cajole, tempt, and bribe the people, to commit ſuicide on their own liberties, and afterwards hang them in chains of everlaſting ſlavery, for the great crime of believing Placemen and Penſioners ever intended, or were capable of intending any good to them, or their country. AMERICANS, behold them! There they are moſt effectually gibbeted! And there they are likely to remain, almoſt unpitied. Becauſe dear bought experience hath taught all thoſe whoſe faculties of feeling, as well as of ſeeing, are not entirely extinguiſhed, that the immediate extirpation, and abſolute annihilation of all exorbitant incomes, even of the King, as well as thoſe near him, is the only probable, or poſſible way, to keep men virtuous citizens, and to make the liberties of any country perpetual.

For no men ſhould ever be admitted near the helm of government, except thoſe honeſt and exalted beings, whoſe chief actuation of ſoul ariſeth from, and is continually pervaded with a love of honor, liberty, and their country. The ſelfiſh part of the world, along with all thoſe who are conſcious of poſſeſſing either bad or narrow ſouls, will tell us, theſe are obſolete words, that have no meaning. We ſhall leave that to a future determination, after inferring and averring they may and ought, in plain Engliſh, to mean a conſtant attention, and an invariable attachment to the good of the whole community.

The peruſal of the work at this important period will be attended with the moſt ſalutary and certain advantages, if the inhabitants of AMERICA will be ſo rational as to act wiſely, in taking warning from the folly of others, by permitting no miniſterial extravagances to enter into their plan. They will then ſtart fair, for laying a ſure foundation that freedom ſhall laſt for many generations; and the great expence of blood and treaſure, which the preſent grand conflict muſt coſt, will in ſome meaſure be compenſated for by the goodneſs and permanency of the new erection, which muſt be conſtructed, if the infatuated miniſtry of BRITAIN continue to perſiſt in the ignominious attempt of making FREEMEN SLAVES.

☞ The American Phyſicians, who wiſh to arrive at the top of their profeſſion, are informed that the great Profeſſor CULLEN's Lectures on the Materia Medica, containing the very CREAM of Phyſic, are now ſelling, by ſaid BELL, in Third-ſtreet—Price FIVE DOLLARS.

ANNE SPARKS, MILANER, at her ſhop in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, the ſixth door below the Friends Meeting, Philadelphia, will ſell the following articles, at prime coſt, for *caſh only*, viz. Gulix hollands, ſeven-eighths and yard wide cambricks, ſeven-eighths and yard wide clear lawns; ſtriped, minionet and flowered lawns; ſtriped and flowered Scotch ditto; ſtriped and bordered Scotch handkerchiefs; flowered dimities; Marſeilles quilting for petticoats; fine printed linen handkerchiefs; real India chints counterpanes; Hamborough, diaper, and damaſk, India dimities; white calicoes; yard, ell wide, and ſix-fourths book muſlin; jacconets, mulmuls, humhums, and coſſacs; a great variety of flowered, ſtriped and ſprigged muſlin; ſtriped, bordered, jacconet and book muſlin handkerchiefs; India and Engliſh Perſians; ſtriped and plain ditto; coloured and ſtriped India taffaties; black and coloured luteſtrings; ſtriped and brocaded ditto; ducapes and Engliſh paduaſoy; rich India and Engliſh ſatins of all colours; black cravats; Bath lace, Mecklin ditto, Bruſſels ditto, Buckingham ditto, blond ditto, black ditto, ſilver blond ditto; footings, edgings and pearls; Jacob's ladder; lace crowns for childrens caps; great variety of ſtriped and flowered gauzes; catgut and pariſnets; blue and green muſketo catgut; linen in ſuits; fine ſtriped, flowered, and bordered gauſe aprons and handkerchiefs; aſſortment of trimmings for ladies clothes; ladies ſtuff, Perſian, and ſatin petticoats; black and white fringes; figured and plain ribbands; love ditto; coloured velvet for collars; gentlemens ſilk bags and roſets; mens and boys leather gloves; womens and girls ditto and mits; ſilk ditto; ladies ſtomachers; French and Italian breaſt flowers; French and Engliſh pearls; white wax necklaces; chip hats; boys ſatin hats and caps; India, ivoy, and bone fans; half ell and three-fourths, all colours, plain and flowered pelons; half ell and yard wide ſarſnets; black, white, coloured, and flowered modes and ſatins; half ell and three fourths mantuas of all colours; ſtriped and flowered tobines; variety of rich brocades; crapes and bombazines; womens and childrens half bone and packthread ſtays; ſilk tied clogs; childrens Morocco ſhoes and pumps; men and womens ſilk and cotton hoſe; mens raw ſilk ditto; boys and girls worſted, thread and cotton ditto; Dreſden, Holland, and diaper tapes; Hanover lace, ſilk purſes, and undreſſed dolls. * 12

TO be LET, a three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, two rooms on a floor, with a good kitchen back, in Third-ſtreet, two doors above Arch-ſtreet. It is ſuitable for a ſhop or private family. For particulars apply to John Bayard in Second-ſtreet, below Arch-ſtreet. ||

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price only Two Coppers. Publiſhed every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1775. [Num. 145.

A Few pipes of choice TENERIFFE WINE, PORT WINE, by the quarter caſk or dozen, OLD BARBADOS SPIRIT, by the hogſhead or quarter caſk, WEST-INDIA RUM, MOLASSES, and COFFEE, to be ſold by

GEORGE MEADE, & Co.

WILLIAM ROSS, at the ſign of the Golden Slipper in Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has on hand a neat and general aſſortment of London beſt DRAW BOOT LEGS, and beſt BEN LEATHER SOLES, which he makes up for gentlemen and others, at the cuſtomary prices. He likewiſe carries on the womens ſtuff branch as uſual.

All thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their commands may depend upon his executing them with the greateſt care and deſpatch.

N. B. He returns thanks to his kind cuſtomers for their paſt favours, the continuance of which he will endeavour to merit. ‡

WANTED ſix or eight JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS; ſome for ſtuff, and others for leather-work; to be boarded, or to work out of doors, as they think proper. Alſo two or three APPRENTICE LADS. Inquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, December 2, 1775.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſhop of the ſubſcriber, living in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the Coffee-houſe, FIVE PAIR of DEER-SKIN BREECHES of the following marks; one pair of a large ſize, pretty thick, with a large flap; one pair of a ſmaller ſize, with a ſmall flap; one pair very long, brain dreſs, the left thigh ſpeckey; one ſmall thin pair, the waiſt, knee bands, top flap, and ſide-pieces much whiter than the other parts, with a ſmall flap; one pair of ſmall ſize, with ſeveral races of the horn acroſs the left thigh.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid goods only, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have the above reward and no queſtions aſked, or SIX DOLLARS for both thief and goods.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

JUST publiſhed, and to be ſold, by GEORGE WEED in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, Philadelphia, A TREATISE, entitled plain and conciſe practical remarks on the treatment of wounds and fractures, with a ſhort APPENDIX on camp and military hoſpitals, principally deſigned for the uſe of young military ſurgeons, in North-America. By JOHN JONES, M. D. Profeſſor of Surgery, King's College, New-York. †

TO be diſpoſed of, a ſtrong, healthy SERVANT GIRL that has four years t ſerve, underſtands plain cooking, can waſh and iron, is very handy about children. She is ſold for want of employ, the owner having lately bought a Negro wench. Inquire of the printer.

ANNE SPARKS, MILANER, at her ſhop in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, the ſixth door below the Friends Meeting, Philadelphia, will ſell the following articles, at prime coſt, for *caſh only*, viz. Gulix hollands, ſeven-eighths and yard wide cambricks, ſeven-eighths and yard wide clear lawns; ſtriped, minionet and flowered lawns; ſtriped and flowered Scotch ditto; ſtriped and bordered Scotch handkerchiefs; flowered dimities; Marſeilles quilting for petticoats; fine printed linen handkerchiefs; real India chints counterpanes; Hamborough, diaper, and damaſk, India dimities; white calicoes; yard, ell wide, and ſix-fourths book muſlin; jacconets, mulmuls, humhums, and coſſacs; a great variety of flowered, ſtriped and ſprigged muſlin; ſtriped, bordered, jacconet and book muſlin handkerchiefs; India and Engliſh Perſians; ſtriped and plain ditto; coloured and ſtriped India taffaties; black and coloured luteſtrings; ſtriped and brocaded ditto; ducapes and Engliſh paduaſoy; rich India and Engliſh ſatins of all colours; black cravats; Bath lace, Mecklin ditto, Bruſſels ditto, Buckingham ditto, blond ditto, black ditto, ſilver blond ditto; footings, edgings and pearls; Jacob's ladder; lace crowns for childrens caps; great variety of ſtriped and flowered gauzes; catgut and pariſnets; blue and green muſketo catgut; linen in ſuits; fine ſtriped, flowered, and bordered gauſe aprons and handkerchiefs; aſſortment of trimmings for ladies clothes; ladies ſtuff, Perſian, and ſatin petticoats; black and white fringes; figured and plain ribbands; love ditto; coloured velvet for collars; gentlemens ſilk bags and roſets; mens and boys leather gloves; womens and girls ditto and mits; ſilk ditto; ladies ſtomachers; French and Italian breaſt flowers; French and Engliſh pearls; white wax necklaces; chip hats; boys ſatin hats and caps; India, ivoy, and bone fans; half ell and three-fourths, all colours, plain and flowered pelons; half ell and yard wide ſarſnets; black, white, coloured, and flowered modes and ſatins; half ell and three fourths mantuas of all colours; ſtriped and flowered tobines; variety of rich brocades; crapes and bombazines; womens and childrens half bone and packthread ſtays; ſilk tied clogs; childrens Morocco ſhoes and pumps; men and womens ſilk and cotton hoſe; mens raw ſilk ditto; boys and girls worſted, thread and cotton ditto; Dreſden, Holland, and diaper tapes; Hanover lace, ſilk purſes, and undreſſed dolls. * 12

JASPER CARPENTER,

Who has the CARE of the

STRANGER's BURIAL-GROUND,

Has removed into Pine-ſtreet, near St. Peter's church, Where may be had all ſorts of MAHOGANY, WALNUT, and PINE COFFINS, at the moſt reaſonable rates.

A LETTER was ſome time ago left by miſtake at Andrew Caldwell's, merchant, in Water-ſtreet. The owner, upon proving his property, may have it again by paying the expence of this advertiſement.

*** There is ſome paper money in it, and is ſuppoſed to come from Princeton.

WILLIAMSBURG, December 16.

Extracts of letters from Col. William Woodford, to the Hon. Edmund Pendleton, Eſq; Preſident of the General Convention, dated Great Bridge, December 10, 1775.

A SERVANT belonging to Major Marſhal, who deſerted the other night from Col. Scott's party, has completely taken his Lordſhip in. Lieutenant Batut, who is wounded, and at preſent my priſoner, informs that this fellow told them not more than three hundred ſhirtmen were here; and that imprudent man catched at the bait, deſpatching Capt. Leſlie with all the regulars (about two hundred) who arrived at the bridge about three o'clock in the morning, joined about three hundred black and white ſlaves, laid planks upon the bridge, and croſſed juſt after our revellie had beat; a lucky time for us, and you will ſay rather an improper ſeaſon for them to make their puſh, when of courſe all our men muſt be under arms. The above Lieutenant commanded the advanced party, and Capt Fordyce of the grenadiers led the van with his company, who, for his coolneſs and bravery, deſerved a better fate, as well as the brave fellows who fell with him, who behaved like heroes. They marched up to our breaſt work with fixed bayonets, and perhaps a hotter fire never happened, or a greater carnage, for the number of troops. None of the blacks, &c. in the rear with Capt. Leſlie, advanced farther than the bridge. I have the pleaſure to inform you, that the victory was complete; and moſt of their dead and wounded, with two pieces of cannon, were carried off under cover of their guns from the fort. We buried twelve, beſides the Captain (him with all the military honors due to his rank) and have priſoners Lieutenant Batut, and ſixteen privates, all wounded; thirty-five ſtands of arms and accoutrements, three officer's fuſees, powder, ball and cartridges, with ſundry other things, have likewiſe fallen into our hands. This was a ſecond Bunker's-hill affair, in miniature; with this difference, that we kept our poſt, and had only one man wounded in the hand."

Great Bridge, December 11.

"Since I wrote yeſterday, nothing of moment has happened, but the enemy's abandoning their fort. We took poſſeſſion of it in the morning, and found therein ſix pieces of cannon, which they had ſpiked up, ſeven guns and a bayonet, a few ſhot, a quantity of ſpades and ſhovels, ſome bedding, two barrels of bread, twenty quarters of beef, a box and a half of candles, four or five iron pots, a few dozen of bottles, ſome axes, and old lumber. From the great effuſion of blood on the bridge and in the fort, from the accounts of the ſentries, who ſaw many bodies carried out of the fort to be interred, and other circumſtances, I conceive their loſs to be much greater than I thought it yeſterday, and the victory to be complete.—Lieutenant Batut, having an inclination to inform the King's troops of the humane treatment he has met with here, I deſpatched enſign Hoomes with a flag of truce and the Lieutenant's letter, who returned with the following anſwer from the commander of the fort.—"Captain Leſlie preſents his compliments to Mr. Batut, and returns Colonel Woodford his ſincere thanks for his kind treatment of the priſoners. He is happy Mr. Batut's wound is ſo ſlight, but is extremely ſorry for the loſs of poor Fordyce."—The unfortunate Captain Fordyce was a Captain of grenadiers in the 14th regiment, and moſt of the ſoldiers were the grenadiers of that regiment. As the Captain was a gallant and brave officer, I promiſed to inter him with all the military honors due to his great merit, which I hope will meet with the approbation of the Honorable the Convention.—About two hundred and fifty Carolina men are arrived, under the command of Colonel Vail, with ſix pieces of cannon, and a quantity of powder."

Great Bridge, December 12.

"Lieut. Col. Stephen arrived at Kemp's landing laſt night, and agreeable to my orders ſent a party to ſecure every perſon in that neighbourhood, who had left Norfolk ſince the battle of Great Bridge. He informs he has Mr. Max. Calvert, Dr. Campbell, Mr. Matthew Phripp, and others, now with him, whoſe examination I now encloſe. I have had a number of people from thence to day, whoſe ſtories diſagree. They bring two petitions, one from the poor inhabitants of Norfolk, the other from the diſtreſſed Highlanders, which I likewiſe ſend encloſed; and, having given no anſwers to them yet, have detained the bearers for farther conſideration. Two gentlemen this moment brought me in a young Scotchman, named Hamilton, who confeſſes he has bore arms, and was at this fort in Gilmore's company; he was making his way to Nanſemond. I have ordered him to be coupled to one of his black brother ſoldiers, with a pair of handcuffs, which is the reſolution I have taken ſhall be the fate of all thoſe cattle, till I am farther inſtructed by your Honorable Houſe. I incloſe a copy of my advertiſement, diſperſed over Princeſs Anne and Norfolk counties, and hope it will meet with your approbation. Major Eppes arrived here this evening with his party, aud Col. Howe with three hundred and forty of the Carolina regulars. I ſhall march to-morrow with a number of the troops. I am juſt informed, that ſeveral ſail of veſſels were arrived to day, thought to have the troops on board; but Col. Howe ſuppoſes them to be the tenders returning from North Carolina."

The two hundred and fifty Highlanders lately arrived, with their wives and children, who were bound for Cape Fear, but brought into Norfolk by ſome of the tenders, to recruit Lord Dunmore's army (a moſt inhuman proceeding, but of a piece with the reſt of his conduct) have petitioned Col. Woodford to fall upon ſome method to have them ſent to the place of their deſtination. The inhabitants of Norfolk have likewiſe ſued for protection.

Lord Dunmore, we hear, ſwears moſt furiouſly that he will bombard Norfolk, ſhould the ſhirtmen come into it. They moſt certainly will, ſo that we need not be amazed to hear ſoon of that place being laid in aſhes.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 14.

A letter from London, dated Sept. firſt, mentions that the day before a gentleman of that city, a ſincere friend to America, had his new-born ſon baptized by the name of PUTNAM.

Since our laſt five thouſand of the brave ſons of New-England, three thouſand of this colony, and two thouſand from New-Hampſhire, have joined the Continental army under the command of his Excellency General Waſhington.

Laſt Monday night came to town from Virginia, the Lady of his Excellency General Waſhington, and the Lady of the Hon. Adjutant General Gates, accompanied by John Cuſtis, Eſq; and Lady, and George Lewis, Eſq.

Yeſterday afternoon an expreſs arrived at his Excellency the General's from Marblehead, with advice that three men of war were ſeen off that harbour, and that it was apprehended an attack upon the town was intended. On the reception of this intelligence, Col. Glover's regiment, with a company of artillery, were ordered to march immediately for that place.

Since the arrival of the abovementioned expreſs, we hear that the three men of war had approached, by yeſterday noon, very near the mouth of Marblehead harbour; and that all the militia of the neighbouring towns were under arms.—A very good fortification, mounting about twenty pieces of cannon, has been lately erected at the entrance of the ſaid har-

bour; ſo that we hope any attempt for deſtroying the town will meet with a vigorous and ſucceſsful oppoſition.

WATERTOWN, December 11.

It is reported that the piratical gentry and military butchers of the town of Boſton, not reliſhing ſalt proviſions, which are too good for them, are equipping men of war ſchooners with hay, wood, &c. on their decks, to decoy our privateers, but their little arts, like themſelves, are of no conſequence. It is to be hoped we ſhall have opportunity to convince them that the proviſion veſſels we have already taken will be but the beginning of ſorrow to them, in the comfortable proſpect of a long cold winter. From ſuch events ſhould they experience keen appetites, and have nothing to eat, we ſhould acquieſce in Providence; for as they have proved themſelves to have no ſouls, there is no need of concern for their worthleſs carcaſſes. But we ſhall not be regardleſs of their armed ſchooners, and have no objection to the taking them, whenever they ſhall ſee fit to come in our way.

WORCESTER, Dec. 15.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Continental ſervice, in Canada, to the publiſher hereof, dated Point aux Trembles (twenty-one miles above Quebec) Nov. 22, 1775.

"As to the affairs in this province, I ſuppoſe, as there is a free communication between General Montgomery's army and Head-Quarters, you are fully acquainted.—We impatiently wait a junction of ſome part or all of Montgomery's forces to ſubject the only remaining fortreſs in this province (now in the poſſeſſion of Carleton) to the United Colonies forces. Carelton has injured the cauſe of the miniſtry very much, in cauſing them to depend on the French inhabitants. Had it not been for an Engliſh gentleman, who was a greater politician than himſelf, he would have ſent the few Britiſh troops that now remain here to Boſton, in that caſe he would have been entirely deſerted. The inhabitants are all in our favour, they ſtrive with each other which ſhall be firſt in doing kind offices to the Boſtonians, as they call all that come from the Engliſh colonies."

NEW-YORK, December 21.

A letter from Albany, dated the ſeventh inſt. mentions, that Col. Preſcot, among other priſoners from Canada, was brought in there by Col. Wynkoop. We hear that he was taken with eleven veſſels, in which Carleton and his party had embarked, with every thing on board them, except the powder, nine hundred barrels, which Preſcot threw over board, after Carleton had made his eſcape in a whale boat; ſeventeen cheſts of arms, ſeveral hundred barrels of beef, pork, butter, &c. had been put aſhore. And that Gen. Montgomery, with his army, were to embark the 25th of November (another account mentions the 29th) to join Col. Arnold, and to proceed to Quebec.

A letter from Montreal, dated the twentieth of November, mentions the embarkation to be in two or three days, and that our people were all well and in high ſpirits.

A letter dated November 21, from Col. Arnold's camp at Point aux Trembles, eight leagues from Quebec, mentions that their little army, conſiſting of about ſix hundred, are in good health and ſpirits, waiting the arrival of General Montgomery, to attack Quebec; which they expected would ſoon be forced to ſurrender, tho' their forces conſiſted of about two thouſand men, viz. from St. John's one hundred and fifty, Col. M'Clean's irregulars one hundred and ſeventy, marines and ſeamen from ſeveral armed veſſels four hundred and fifty, French and Engliſh inhabitants one hundred and thirty, ditto compelled to bear arms ſeven hundred, neutrals in the town four hundred. Col. Arnold twice ſent an officer with a flag, but he was fired upon both times. He had good intelligence that the inhabitants in general were averſe to taking up arms againſt us, and were very ſhort of proviſion. General Carleton got into Quebec the 20th of November, on which there was great rejoicings by his party.

We hear that a number of the inhabitants of Queen's county on Long-Iſland, who have received arms, ammunition, bounty, &c. from the very humane Capt. Vandeput, for the pious purpoſe of murdering their own countrymen, have received orders from General Howe, to march to Virginia to the aſſiſtance of Lord Dunmore, they being looked upon as actually in the King's ſervice. Several of the moſt reſpectable, it is ſaid, are to be complimented with commiſſions in his Lordſhip's Ethiopian battalion, now raiſing there.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 26.

The Maryland aſſembly is farther prorogued to Monday the firſt of January next.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-Haven to his friend in New-York, dated December 20.

"I take this opportunity to inform you, that one regiment of foot, and three troops of horſe, are embarked at Boſton, and going ſomewhere; there is not the leaſt doubt but they are deſtined for your place—pray be on your guard."

Extract of a letter from General Schuyler, dated Albany, December 14, 1775—republiſhed to perpetuate the *humanity* of the Miniſters of George the Third and their Agents.

"The Indians delivered us a ſpeech on the 12th, in which they related the ſubſtance of all the conferences Col. Johnſon had with them the laſt ſummer, concluding with that at Montreal, where he delivered to each of the Canadian tribes a war belt and a hatchet, who accepted it. After which they were invited to FEAST ON A BOSTONIAN AND DRINK HIS BLOOD.

"An ox being roaſted for the purpoſe, and a pipe of wine given to drink, the war ſong was ſung. One of the Chiefs of the Six Nations, that attended at the conference, accepted a very large black war belt with a hatchet depictured in it; but would neither eat nor drink, nor ſing the war ſong. This famous belt they have delivered up, and we have now a full proof that the miniſterial ſervants have attempted to engage the ſavages againſt us."

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

☞ The Committee of the Privates of the Aſſociation meet to-morrow evening at ſix o'clock, at Mr. Thorne's ſchool-houſe in Videll's alley. As the buſineſs will be of importance, it is hoped gentlemen will be punctual in their attendance.

DR. GEORGE WEED is removed into Front-ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet, on the Bank ſide, a ſmall diſtance from where he lived before, where he continues to ſell a variety of MEDICINES as uſual.

WANTED, a pair of well broke middle aged ſound HORSES. Greys or bays will be preferred. Inquire of the printer.

RAGGED NEWCASTLE and MARYLAND MONEY, exchanged for a moderate allowance, by JAMES GALLAGHER, at the corner of Spruce and Front ſtreets, Philadelphia.

JUST publiſhed and to be ſold by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, printer and bookſeller in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, POOR WILL's POCKET ALMANACK for the year 1776, containing (beſides the uſual aſtronomical calculations) times of holding courts in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, New-York, Maryland, and Virginia; fairs, Quakers yearly meetings, rates of porterage and cartage in Philadelphia, Governor, Council and Repreſentatives in Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, and lower counties on Delaware; Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Philadelphia, Managers of the hoſpital, Committee of Safety, Directors of the contributionſhip for inſurance of houſes from fire, Street Commiſſioners, Directors, &c. of the library, Wardens of the port of Philadelphia, County Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors, City Wardens, Governor, Council, and Aſſembly of New-Jerſey, officers of the cuſtoms, courts of admiralty in Philadelphia, Juſtices of Peace, Prothonataries and Sheriffs of the ſeveral counties in Pennſylvania, Judges of the ſupreme courts, &c. tables of intereſt, coins, tides, table ſhewing the value of any number of dollars from one to ten thouſand, roads, &c. &c.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN away, a few weeks ago, from the widow Stout's in Front-ſtreet, an Iriſh ſervant man named PETER MEAGHER, about five feet nine or ten inches high, pitted a little with the ſmallpox, long black hair, and rather ſwarthy, has an ulcer formed in his leg for ſome time, and walks a little lame. Had on, when he went away, a light blue coat, a ſhort white Ruſſia ſheeting jacket, black breeches, linen ſtockings, and half worn ſhoes. He has ſome impediment in his ſpeech, and talks much in the weſt of Ireland dialect. Whoever ſecures or apprehends ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges.

December 16, 1775. GEORGE DAVIS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber living in Newport, Newcaſtle county, a certain JOHN NOWLAND, by trade a ſaddler, about five feet ten inches high, and has brown hair tied behind. He had on, when he went away, a half worn cloth coat of a mixed fleſh colour, an olive coloured thickſet jacket made in the regimental faſhion, a pair of drilling breeches, blue worſted ſtockings, a pair of new ſhoes, and a half worn beaver hat, with a white ribband and black roſe. Whoever ſecures him, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges.

Alſo ran away, at the ſame time, a ſervant lad named WILLIAM ERWIN, about eighteen years old, five feet eight inches high, red hair cut ſhort, full faced, and of a ſandy complexion. He had on, when he went away, a beaver hat, a light coloured Wilton coat without lining, whitiſh jacket, claret coloured breeches half worn, blue yarn ſtockings, and new ſhoes with braſs buckles. Whoever ſecures him ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges.

CONRAD GRAY.

THREE SILVER WATCHES, ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen, are now in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber. The owners, deſcribing them and paying the charges, may have them again. JAMES DELAPLAINE.

JUST publiſhed, printed and ſold by R. AITKEN, printer and bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia (price two ſhillings and ſixpence) a ſhort INTRODUCTION to ENGLISH GRAMMAR, with CRITICAL NOTES, by the Right Reverend ROBERT LOWTH, *D. D.* Lord Biſhop of Oxford.

To the PUBLIC.

A grammatical ſtudy of our own language makes no part of the ordinary method of inſtruction; and it is very ſeldom that we apply ourſelves to it afterwards. Yet the want of it will not be effectually ſupplied by any other advantage whatſoever. Much practice in the polite world, and a general acquaintance with the beſt authors, are good helps, but alone will hardly be ſufficient. We have writers who have enjoyed theſe advantages in their full extent, and yet cannot be recommended as models of an accurate ſtyle.

It will evidently appear from Dr. Lowth's notes, in his excellent Engliſh Grammar, that our beſt authors have committed groſs miſtakes for want of a due knowledge of the Engliſh Grammar, or at leaſt of a proper attention to the rules of it. Theſe notes are ſufficient to evince the neceſſity of the ſtudy of grammar in our own language; and to admoniſh thoſe who ſet up for authors, that they would do well to conſider this part of learning as an object not altogether beneath their regard.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Newport, Newcaſtle county, an Iriſh ſervant lad named LAURENCE DEMSEY, a tailor by trade, nineteen or twenty years of age, about five feet five inches high, dark coloured hair tied behind, pockmarked, hollow eyed, large mouth and noſe, of a moroſe ſour look, thick limbs, very proud, and much given to liquor and quarrelling; had on and took with him, a pair of drilling trouſers, a pair of coarſe thread ſtockings, a light blue cloth coat mended under the right arm with lighter blue and finer cloth, a dark blue ſagathy jacket with light blue cloth backs, green breeches and gray ſtockings, a pair of good ſhoes and odd yellow buckles, a felt hat cut in the Macaroni faſhion, very deep in the crown, a damaſkus jacket, two coarſe white linen ſhirts, one of them wriſted with thick curby cloth, and ſeams in the backs of both. It is very likely he may change his clothes, as he went away with two other lads, and is ſuppoſed to be gone to Philadelphia. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

FRANCIS SMITH.

A ROBBERY.

WAS ſtolen, out of the dwelling-houſe of Cuthbert Landers, on Thurſday the 30th of November, between the hours of ſix and nine o'clock in the evening, ſundry wearing apparel, a muſket, and ſmall trunk containing ſeveral papers of value belonging to the ſubſcriber. The muſket and trunk, together with part of the papers, being ſince found, any perſon who ſhall find and return the remainder to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS reward for the papers, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the clothes and papers, and no queſtions aſked.

JOHN CHALONER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price only Two Coppers. Publiſhed every *Tueſday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1775. [Num. 146.

P R I N T I N G

In ENGLISH, GERMAN, and other Languages.

THE Subſcribers, being provided with a general aſſortment of new and elegant TYPES, and other Printing Materials, have opened an Office at the corner of Coats's-alley, in Second-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet, oppoſite the ſign of the Buck, where they intend carrying on the PRINTING BUSINESS in all its different branches, with care, fidelity, and expedition. And as they are determined to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ them, they humbly requeſt the favor and encouragement of the public in general, and their friends and acquaintance in particular. MELCHIOR STYNER, and CHARLES CIST.

Philadelphia, December 18, 1775.

NOW ſelling by ROBERT BELL, bookſeller, in Third-ſtreet, a well choſen LAW LIBRARY containing all the lateſt, with ſome of the earlieſt, among the moſt excellent reporters of the law. Alſo common and ſtatute law books, with variety of miſcellaneous works relating thereunto.

N. B. At ſaid Bell's may be had Cheſterfield's letters, four vols. Burgh's Political Diſquiſitions, three vols. Cullen's Lectures on the Materia Medica; Jones on wounds, fractures, camp and military hoſpitals, &c. &c. &c.

In CONGRESS, CHARLESTOWN (South-Carolina) Nov. 3, 1775. (Continued from page 589.)

To Edward Thornbrough, Eſq; Commander of the Tamer ſloop of war.

" Sir,

COLONEL LAURENS, the late Preſident, yeſterday laid before us your letter of the firſt inſtant. Before we make any anſwer to it, we muſt intimate to you, that, as by your verbal anſwer to a public meſſenger, who carried you a letter dated 28th ultimo, from Col. Laurens as Preſident, you promiſed a written anſwer to that letter, relative to an information received that a runaway Negro, the property of John Allen Walter, Eſq; was harboured on board the ſloop of war under your command, ſo your unexpected ſilence on this head, at once is a breach of the rules of propriety, and a negative confeſſion that the Negro in queſtion, if not on board the Tamer, is actually harboured on board the Cherokee, the reſidence of Lord William Campbell, or ſome other veſſel under your command.

" The public, Sir, unfortunately are too well acquainted with the arbitrary and irritating ſtile peculiar to Lord William Campbell's Secretary, for us to have the leaſt room to imagine that you are the framer of the letter you ſent to Col. Laurens, dated the firſt inſtant. However, we cannot but declare, that we know of no " unprovoked inſults" the King's ſervants have received from any aſſembly by authority of the people; and we wiſh we could ſay, that the conduct of the King's *principal ſervant* hath not made him an object of the juſt reſentment of the public.—Having declared theſe things, it may not be improper that we juſt hint to you, that we are not deſtitute of means enabling us to take vengeance for any violence you may think proper to perpetrate againſt the ſhipping bound to, or out from this port.

" You ought, Sir, for very obvious reaſons, to have been well aſſured that Walker, the late gunner, is a priſoner at the barracks, before you in abſolute terms declared, that he is " now a priſoner" there; and threatened to detain a coaſting veſſel until he ſhould be thence diſcharged and ſent on board the Tamer We declare that Walker is not in confinement at the barracks, and has not been in confinement there ſince his diſcharge from thence, on his parole, ſeveral weeks ago. We do not know where he is; but from the ſtricteſt inquiry we have been able to make, we have no reaſon to think he is within this colony. On the contrary, we learn that Lord William Campbell deſpatched him (and that you are privy to his departure) to St. Auguſtine, with a letter, as Walker himſelf has declared, to deſire that a military force might be ſent againſt the good people of this colony. Walker was landed at Savannah, and we have not heard of him ſince.

" By the laſt ſentence in your letter, we find you have been deceived into a belief that Lord William ſhewed great humanity to Captain Wanton of Rhode-Iſland, who unfortunately fell into his hands, and that it was, *bona fide*, Captain Wanton's intereſt to employ Walker on board his veſſel. We have ſtrictly inquired of Captain Wanton touching theſe points, and from this examination we are able to ſay, that if Lord William Campbell's declaration to Captain Wanton, that his veſſel was ſeizable under a late act of Parliament, and his ſending the Captain, his crew and veſſel to proceed to St. Auguſtine, under an armed force on board, in order there to be condemned, are acts of humanity, it was certainly " ungrateful" in the Captain and crew, on the paſſage, to overpower the armed force, and to reſcue the veſſel from an arbitrary ſeizure. But as Walker was, by Lord William Campbell, armed, and, contrary to the intereſt of Captain Wanton, put on board his veſſel *to command*, and to conduct her to St. Auguſtine, and for the purpoſe of condemnation too, we cannot underſtand that in the execution of ſuch a buſineſs he was in the *ſervice* of Captain Wanton; or that Captain Wanton was guilty of any impropriety in getting rid of him, as ſoon as he could, by landing him at Savannah.

" Theſe things, Sir, having the greateſt appearance of being facts, the moſt poſitive declarations to the contrary, ſhort of abſolute proof, from on board the Cherokee, will not alter our determination, or the opinion of the public on thoſe points. By order of the Congreſs,

WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON, Preſident."

November 4, 1775. P. M.

Ordered, That Captain Thornbrough's letter of this day's date, with the extract therein referred to, be printed and made public, with the other correſpondence already ordered.

" Sir, Tamer, Rebellion-Road, Nov. 4, 1775.

" Without the aid of any *Secretary*, armed as I am with truth, I can enter the liſts even with Mr. William Henry Drayton, when his weapons are ſophiſtry, falſehood, and the groſſeſt miſrepreſentation.—On after conſideration, I did not think Mr. Laurens's letter worthy a written anſwer, as I never

directly or indirectly harboured the run-away ſlave of any perſon, and I will anſwer for the gentleman who commands the Cherokee, that his conduct has been exactly ſimilar to mine in theſe matters. It is not my buſineſs to enter into any detail of the treatment the King's Repreſentative, and the other ſervants of government have met with, from thoſe aſſemblies which you have dignified with the name of the public; but I have prevailed on his Excellency to favor me with an extract of his letter to Governor Tonyn, at St. Auguſtine, which I now incloſe, as it will enable the people of this province to form a judgment of Capt. Wanton's worth and gratitude, as well as of your candour and veracity. As I have ſome reaſon to think the original is in your cuſtody, or in that of ſome of your emiſſaries, you will hardly diſpute its authenticity. But to the main purport of my letter, while I command the King's ſhips here, I will procure proviſions by every means in my power; if the methods I am under a neceſſity of taking for that purpoſe ſhould ſubject his Majeſty's faithful and loyal people in this province to any inconveniency, I ſhall be extremely ſorry, but they are to impute it intirely to thoſe who have plunged this late happy country into miſery and diſtreſs, and not to me, who have always protected it to the utmoſt of my power. I am to acknowledge Walker was not your priſoner on the late occaſion; he is returned; in that point I was miſinformed. I ſhall only add, that I am here determined to drop this correſpondence, which is a very diſagreeable one to me, and I ſhall only expect a ſpeedy and explicit anſwer.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

EDWARD THORNBROUGH.

To WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON, Eſq;

Extract of a letter from his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord William Campbell to Governor Tonyn, at St. Auguſtine.

"The bearer of this is a man who ſays he was bound from Newport in Rhode-Iſland to Nantucket, in a ſmall ſloop which he had freighted, but in a hard gale of wind was drove to the ſouthward, without either chart or quadrant, and with only two landmen and a boy on board; by a kind of miracle he made this harbour yeſterday, and puſhed in at a venture. The poor man's dreadful ſituation fully proved the truth of his ſtory, although he had no clearance from Newport; and the unfeigned joy he expreſſed when he found himſelf in ſafety, left no doubt of the reality of the diſtreſſes he had ſuffered. By the late acts of Parliament he might be conſidered as a legal prize, but Capt. Thornbrough of the Tame, and Mr. Ferguſon (who commands the Cherokee) had too much humanity to think of that, though we were all a good deal difficulted what to do with him. Return he could not, and it would have been highly improper as well as impolitic to have ſuffered him to go to Charleſtown, in the preſent ſituation of affairs there, as he had been only nine days from Newport, and not above a month ago was in the rebels camp near Boſton. I therefore propoſed ſending him to St. Auguſtine, which Capts. Thornbrough and Ferguſon readily agreed to, at the ſame time generouſly offering to ſupply his little wants, and the man moſt cheerfully and with great thankfulneſs acquieſced. This arrangement gave me the more ſatisfaction, as it enabled me to furniſh your Excellency with many particulars you will be anxious to know of the ſtate of affairs to the northward, by means of this ſkipper, who you will find ſenſible and intelligent. His cargo conſiſts of cyder, apples, and cheeſe; and I ſhall be happy if it proves a ſeaſonable ſupply of thoſe articles to your province, at this juncture. Capt. Innes has given him a few lines to a friend of his in the mercantile way, to aſſiſt him in making the moſt of it, and procuring ſome employment for his bark till the ſummer, before which time he cannot venture to return home. To aſſiſt in navigating this veſſel, and at the ſame time to prevent any attempt to run her into any of the little harbours on this coaſt, I have directed the gunner of Fort Johnſon, one Walker, an old ſeaman, and a poor man who has been cruelly treated by the Charleſtown people, to go in her to Auguſtine, and your Excellency will be ſo obliging as to ſend him back by the firſt opportunity."

November 6, 1775.

Mr. Preſident, agreeable to the requeſt of the Congreſs, laid before them an affidavit of Capt. John Wanton, taken before Peter Bountheau, J. P. November 6, 1775.

"South-Carolina, Charleſtown Diſtrict:

"This day perſonally appeared before me, John Wanton, Captain of a ſloop from Rhode-Iſland, who, being duly ſworn, ſayeth, that on or about the twelfth of October laſt, he arrived in Rebellion-Road, near Charleſtown, in the colony aforeſaid, when Captain Thornbrough, of the Tamer ſloop of war, cauſed his veſſel to anchor under his ſtern, and cauſed him the ſaid deponent to go on board the Cherokee, to ſpeak with Lord William Campbell—That after the ſaid Lord William Campbell had inquired into the deponent's caſe, he told him, that by the late acts of Parliament his ſloop was liable to be ſeized, and that he ſhould, in diſcharge of his duty, ſend him to St. Auguſtine; this deponent apprehending in order to be condemned. And afterwards his mate informed him, that an officer from on board the Tamer privately acquainted him the ſaid mate that Lord William Campbell had determined to ſend the deponent's veſſel to St. Auguſtine, in order to be condemned.

"That the ſaid Lord William Campbell, againſt the conſent of the ſaid deponent, cauſed an armed force to be put on board his veſſel, to conduct her to St. Auguſtine; that Lord William Campbell did not make him the deponent a bearer of any letter to Governor Tonyn; that he the deponent never did tell Lord William Campbell, that he had two landmen on board, having in reality two good ſeamen and a boy, who were fully ſufficient to navigate his veſſel; that on the paſſage towards St. Auguſtine, one Walker, who, by Lord William Campbell, was put on board his the deponent's veſſel to command her, told him the deponent that he had a letter from Lord William Campbell, to Governor Tonyn, with ſtrict orders, that if he was in any danger of being taken by the Americans, he ſhould be ſure to ſink the ſaid letter in the ſea, with two ſwivel bullets, which the ſaid deponent ſaw, and which the ſaid Walker told him, had been delivered to him for that purpoſe. And the ſaid Walker alſo told him the deponent that Lord William Campbell's Secretary had told him that the letter was to deſire that ſoldiers ſhould be ſent to Charleſtown from St. Auguſtine. And farther this deponent ſaith not. JOHN WANTON.

Sworn before me, this ſixth of November, 1775.

PETER BOUNETHEAU, J. P.

"Reſolved, That Capt. Thornbrough's letter, of the fourth inſtant, directed "To William Henry Drayton, Eſq;" in anſwer to a letter of the third inſtant, wrote by him as Preſident, contains expreſſions as *unmerited* as unbecoming the pen of a gentleman, and therefore unexpected from Captain Thornbrough.

"That becauſe Lord William Campbell has favoured Captain Thornbrough "with an extract of his letter to Governor Tonyn," it does not thence follow, that the extract was faithfully made. And this Congreſs not having ſeen the original letter, or any other extract from it, ought to

remember, we have juſt cauſe not to credit any thing from Lord William Campbell, which is not ſupported by abſolute proof. Neither does the extract prove that Lord William Campbell did not write another letter to Governor Tonyn, to deſire that troops ſhould be ſent againſt the good people of this colony, and that Captain Wanton's ſloop ſhould be condemned at St. Auguſtine. On the contrary, in the affadavit this day made by the ſaid Captain Wanton, and laid before this Congreſs, there is reaſon to conclude that Lord William Campbell did actually write to Governor Tonyn, as well to procure troops as to cauſe Captain Wanton's ſloop to be condemned. And as this important letter has never appeared to the public, it is not improbable either that Governor Tonyn has received it, or that Walker deſtroyed it, and that the extract in queſtion, even if it is a faithful one, is from a letter written only as a maſk to the other, and with intention, if neceſſary, to be delivered up to the public.

By order of the Congreſs,

A true copy. PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia, Dec. 16.

"Captain Fordyce rallied his men, when they were broke, by reminding them of the reputation of the fourteenth regiment, and led them on huzzaing that the day was their own, waving his hat, till he was within fifteen yards of the intrenchment, when he was ſhot dead by ſix balls being fired through him at once."

By ſome late accounts from Boſton we learn, that the Miniſterial troops did not amount to more than between ſix and ſeven thouſand effective men—that thoſe of our friends, inhabitants of Boſton who would willingly get out if permitted, fall ſhort of a thouſand—that on examining their proviſions the latter end of November, it was found they had not more than would laſt them ſeven weeks—that a veſſel had arrived there with ſome poultry, but on the paſſage had loſt ſeventy dozen—that a veſſel with ſome live hogs was alſo arrived from England, which, on a calculation of deaths, food, freight, &c. could not be ſold for leſs than three ſhillings ſterling per. lb. —that they are ſtill in the utmoſt diſtreſs for want of firing—that at the affair at Litchmore's point the ninth of November the regulars loſt five men, and got two beaves—that many of the poor people, who were turned out of Boſton the third of December, were previouſly inoculated for the ſmall-pox, by order of theſe Miniſterial miſcreants.

CARTER BRAXTON, Eſq; is appointed, by the Hon. Convention of Virginia, a Delegate to the Congreſs, in the room of the late Hon. Peyton Randolph, Eſquire.

The twenty-third inſtant his Excellency William Tryon, Eſq; Governor of the province of New-York, farther prorogued the General Aſſembly of that province to the firſt of February next.

The NEW-YORK POST was not arrived when this paper went to preſs.

In CONGRESS, December 26, 1775.

"Whereas this Congreſs, by a Reſolution paſſed the 15th day of July laſt, did direct that every veſſel importing into theſe colonies Gunpowder, Saltpetre, Sulphur, and other military ſtores therein ſpecified, within nine months from the date thereof, ſhould be permitted to load and export the produce of theſe colonies to the value of ſuch powder and ſtores aforeſaid, the non-exportation agreement notwithſtanding, by permits from the Committees of the ſeveral colonies, to the end therefore that this Congreſs may be the better informed of the quantity of military ſtores which are or ſhall be imported, and of the produce exported in conſequence of the reſolution aforeſaid,

"Reſolved, That it be recommended to all Committees, by whom any permits under this Reſolution have been or may be granted, to tranſmit to this Congreſs from time to time a true account of the military ſtores imported, and of the produce exported, with the price and value of both.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

General Poſt-Office, New York, Dec. 25, 1775.

WHEREAS the Provincial Convention at Annapolis has paſſed a reſolve "That the Parliamentary Poſt (as they are pleaſed to term it) ſhall not be permitted or ſuffered to travel in, or pais through that province with any mail, packages or letters;" and in conſequence of that reſolve have taken his Majeſty's mail from the Poſt-Office at Baltimore, with the letters contained therein; the Committee at Philadelphia, having alſo taken the mail containing all the laſt Packet letters to the ſouthward, opened many of them, to the great hurt of individuals, and ſignified to the Poſt-Maſter their intentions of ſtopping all others, for the future; and other of his Majeſty's mails having been taken and obſtructed, notice is hereby given to the public, that the Deputy Poſt-Maſter General is obliged, for the preſent, to ſtop all the Poſts. They are alſo hereby deſired to take notice, that for the ſafety of the letters coming by the next or any future Packet, they will be kept on board, and the names of thoſe who ſhall have letters will be advertiſed, that they may either apply themſelves, or write to their friends in this city, to take them up.—An order in writing, from the perſon to whom any letters may be directed, will be neceſſary.

FRANCIS DASHWOOD, Secretary.

December 28th, 1775.

AS little regard has been paid to a former advertiſement, this is therefore to make known to the CREDITORS of SAMUEL M'KEAN, late of the Northern Liberties, that unleſs they deliver in their accounts in two weeks from the date hereof they will be excluded from a dividend, one of the aſſignees being about to leave the province. JOSEPH GRISWOLD, ALEXANDER KIDD, WILLIAM CRISPIN.

N. B. Thoſe who are indebted will ſpeedily diſcharge the ſame, or expect to be ſued without reſpect of perſons.

WANTED, A SMALL CONVENIENT HOUSE, or part of one. Inquire of the printer. *1

SERVANTS to be SOLD, viz. a BUTCHER, PLAISTERER, gentlemen's waiting men, a grocer, clerks, &c. Inquire of the printer.

WIRES and BRUSHES for FIRELOCKS, after the beſt and moſt approved conſtruction of the moſt experienced officers, MADE and SOLD by JAMES WEIR at the corner of Church-alley, in Second-ſtreet, at the low rate of five ſhillings per dozen. BLACK BALL of the beſt quality may be had at ſaid ſhop, with a reaſonable allowance when purchaſed by the quantity. Orders from the country will be faithfully and punctually executed. *

TO be LET, a three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, two rooms on a floor, with a good kitchen back, in Third-ſtreet, two doors above Arch-ſtreet. It is ſuitable for a ſhop or private family. For particulars apply to John Bayard in Second-ſtreet, below Arch-ſtreet. ||

MUSKETS ſtocked, in the beſt and neateſt manner, by EDWARD POLE, in Market-ſtreet, near the Court-Houſe, Philadelphia; where may be had the beſt kind of wires and bruſhes for firelocks, priming flaſks and oil bottles to fit in the cartouch boxes; muſket and piſtol balls; muſket and piſtol cartridges of all ſizes, and cartridge formers. Alſo cartridges made up, on moderate terms, by the hundred or larger quantity.

N. B. A very neat cutteau de chaſe, and a ſmall ſword, to be ſold at the above place. *

December 21, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away laſt night, an indented ſervant lad named JOHN CRISTY, about eighteen years of age, five fee eight inches high, and his hair tied behind. He had on, and took with him, a deep blue coat with broad metal buttons, a pair of blue woollen trouſers, an old pair of ſhoes, black velvet breeches, a pair of white thread and a pair of blue and white thread ſtockings, a fine white Holland ſhirt, with a remarkable mark in the tail, a good beaver hat with a white linen lining, and an old hat. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward.

* ALEXANDER MILLER,
Near the Bird in Hand Paſſyunk road.

CAME to the Widow Taylor's plantation, near the Three Mile Run, on the Germantown road, a red dry COW with a white face, crumpled horns, white belly, and white on the end of her tail. Whoever has loſt the ſaid COW, by applying to Steward Cateley, at the ſaid plantation, proving their property, and paying the expences, may have her again. *

Philadelphia, Dec. 19, 1775.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, laſt Wedneſday evening, about half an hour after nine o'clock, in Spruce-ſtreet, or between Spruce and Market-ſtreet, in Fourth-ſtreet, A RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, pretty much worn, with a braſs claſp, containing a ſix dollar bill, twenty ſhilling bill, a fifteen ſhilling bill, one ſhilling bill, and a paper pattern for a boot garter. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the printer, ſhall receive the above reward.

Philadelphia, December 2, 1775.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſhop of the ſubſcriber, living in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the Coffee-houſe, FIVE PAIR of DEER-SKIN BREECHES of the following marks; one pair of a large ſize, pretty thick, with a large flap; one pair of a ſmaller ſize, with a ſmall flap; one pair very long, brain dreſs, the left thigh ſpecky; one ſmall thin pair, the waiſt, knee bands, top flap, and ſide-pieces much whiter than the other parts, with a ſmall flap; one pair of ſmall ſize, with ſeveral races of the horn acroſs the left thigh.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid goods only, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have the above reward and no queſtions aſked, or SIX DOLLARS for both thief and goods.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

A LETTER was ſome time ago left by miſtake at Andrew Caldwell's, merchant, in Water-ſtreet. The owner, upon proving his property, may have it again by paying the expence of this advertiſement.

** There is ſome paper money in it, and is ſuppoſed to come from Princeton.

Philadelphia, December 1, 1775.

SIXPENCE REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad named WILLIAM CONINGHAM, a cabinet-maker by trade, about ſeventeen years of age. Had on, when he went away, a brown regimental coat turned up with white, black breeches and jacket, and two new check ſhirts. He is of a fair complexion, with fair long hair. Whoever apprehends ſaid apprentice, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward.

MATTHEW HAND,
Cabinet-maker, in Pine-ſtreet.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber living in Newport, Newcaſtle county, a certain JOHN NOWLAND, by trade a ſaddler, about five feet ten inches high, and has brown hair tied behind. He had on, when he went away, a half worn cloth coat of a mixed fleſh colour, an olive coloured thickſet jacket made in the regimental faſhion, a pair of drilling breeches, blue worſted ſtockings, a pair of new ſhoes, and a half worn beaver hat, with a white ribband and black roſe. Whoever ſecures him, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges.

Alſo ran away, at the ſame time, a ſervant lad named WILLIAM ERWIN, about eighteen years old, five feet eight inches high, red hair cut ſhort, full faced, and of a ſandy complexion. He had on, when he went away, a beaver hat, a light coloured Wilton coat without lining, whitiſh jacket, claret coloured breeches half worn, blue yarn ſtockings, and new ſhoes with braſs buckles. Whoever ſecures him ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges.

CONRAD GRAY.

A ROBBERY.

WAS ſtolen, out of the dwelling-houſe of Cuthbert Landers, on Thurſday the 30th of November, between the hours of ſix and nine o'clock in the evening, ſundry wearing apparel, a muſket, and ſmall trunk containing ſeveral papers of value belonging to the ſubſcriber. The muſket and trunk, together with part of the papers, being ſince found, any perſon who ſhall find and return the remainder to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS reward for the papers, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the clothes and papers, and no queſtions aſked.

* JOHN CHALONER.

TO be SOLD, a STONE HOUSE, two ſtories high, with four rooms on a floor; a large ſtone barn, and ſmith's ſhop; with two other ſtone buildings. The lot containing eight acres, all under orchard and garden, with two excellent wells of water. For terms apply to Capt. Paul Cox in Front-ſtreet, or Church Cox on the premiſes, Reading road, twenty-five miles from Philadelphia. *

RAGGED NEWCASTLE and MARYLAND MONEY, exchanged for a moderate allowance, by JAMES GALLAGHER, at the corner of Spruce and Front ſtreets, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price only Two Coppers. Publiſhed every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1775. [Num. 147.

ST. GEORGE's (Grenada) November 4.

ON Wedneſday laſt, the firſt inſtant, a moſt dreadful fire happened here, which again laid the greateſt part of this ill-fated town in aſhes. It broke out about half an hour after three o'clock in the morning, in a Negro hut behind the houſe of John Knight, Eſq; on the hill, and, it being then calm, there was at firſt ſome hope of getting it under; but, the wind ſpringing up and freſhning as the fire increaſed, it ſpread in all directions with ſuch rapidity that every endeavour to extinguiſh it was in vain. On the firſt alarm his Honor the Governor haſtened to the places in the greateſt danger, where, amidſt a ſcene of horror and confuſion, he gave his orders, with the utmoſt coolneſs and preciſion, and every where animated the people by his preſence and example. As the intenſe heat made it impoſſible to carry the engines near enough the fire to be of any uſe, he gave directions to blow up ſeveral houſes as the only means of ſtopping its progreſs; but every effort was in vain; the wind brought ſhowers of ſparks and flakes from the burning houſes on the hill, and ſcattered deſtruction on all ſides. To the blowing up of thoſe houſes, however, that part of the town from Mr. Bennet's ſtone houſe to the end of the bay, as well as the Carenage, owed their preſervation; the walls of Mr. Lamolie's houſe did alſo greatly contribute to ſaving of the latter. The preſervation of that quarter of the town called Mountſerrat, which fortunately lay to windward, was effected by pulling down ſeveral out houſes and fences. All the reſt of the town was conſumed, excepting Meſſrs. Richardſon's, the Hon. Mr. Martin's, and Mr. Beaty's houſes on the hill; the Secretary's office, Mr. Kenny's houſe in St. John's ſtreet, the French church, and the prieſt's houſe.

The zeal, activity, and attention of the Governor, on this melancholy occaſion, were perfectly ſeconded by the officers and ſoldiers of his Majeſty's 48th regiment in garriſon here, whoſe ſpirited behavior, during the conflagration, as well as their regular deportment and the ſevere duty they have ſince cheerfully undergone, deſerve the higheſt applauſe, and juſtly entitle them to the eſteem and gratitude of the unfortunate ſufferers. Lieutenant Roſs, of the royal artillery, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a moſt particular manner; being ordered by the Governor to blow up the houſes, he performed that dangerous operation with ſuch admirable dexterity and expedition, as none but a perfect maſter of his profeſſion could equal; and, at the ſame time, with ſo much precaution, that, although he demoliſhed ſixteen or ſeventeen houſes, we do not hear of any perſon's being hurt by the exploſions.

We are credibly informed, that his Majeſty's Secretary at war has iſſued orders for the augmentation of the 60th regiment to four battalions, which are to ſerve in the Weſt-Indies. His Majeſty's ſixth regiment, now quartered in St. Vincent, are under orders to proceed to North-America early in the ſpring. The 48th regiment is to be ſent to Great-Britain; but the men fit for ſervice, in that corps, will be draughted into the ſixth, which is to be augmented with two companies. Captain Lieutenant Edwards of the ſixth is appointed a Captain, and Enſign Bradcock of the ſame regiment a Lieutenant in one of thoſe additional companies, and are under orders to repair to London, as ſoon as poſſible, and to take with them a ſufficient party for recruiting.

The Committee of the two Houſes of the Legiſlature, appointed by law for the relief of the ſufferers by the late fire, hereby give notice that no perſon do ſell proviſions or materials proper for building, for any ſum exceeding the following prices, until otherwiſe directed by the ſaid Committee.

Freſh beef or veal 1s. 3d. mutton, lamb, goat or kid, 1s. 6d. pork 1s. turtle, and all ſpecies of fiſh, 9d. live poultry of all kinds 1s. 3d. butter 1s. and a penny halfpenny, bacon and hams 1s. 3d. cheeſe 1s. fourpenny, ſixpenny, eightpenny and tenpenny nails, 1s. 2d. and all other nails 1s. per pound.

Superfine flour 1l. 16s. common flour 1l. 12s. ſhip bread 1l. 16s. rice 1l. 8s. ſalt fiſh 1l. 13s. per cwt.

Indian corn and black eyed peas 6s. per buſhel.

Meſs beef 5l. 10s. beſt cargo beef 4l. 10. ſecond cargo beef 3l. 18s. light or cow beef 3l. 6s. meſs pork 5l. 10s. common pork 4l. 10s. herrings 2l. 10s. lime made in the Grenades and this iſland 5s. per barrel.

Lime in hogſheads of not leſs than twenty buſhels, 3l. 6s. per hogſhead.

Old rum of the beſt quality 9s. all other rum 3s. 9d. per gallon.

Pitch, pine, ſcantling and ranging timber 9l. ditto boards and plank 12l. white pine ſcantling 6l. 12s. ditto boards and plank 8l. 5s. London bricks 3l. 6s. bricks from the out ports 4l. American bricks 2l. 10s. per one thouſand.

The half bit loaf of bread to weigh fourteen ounces, and all other loaves in proportion.

White carpenters and maſons wages, finding themſelves, 16s. 6d. per day, or 15l. per month.

Black and Mulattoe carpenters and maſons 10s. per day, or 9l. 18s. per month.

All perſons who ſhall be active in ſupplying the market of St. George's with proviſions of any kind, ſhall be rewarded by the ſaid Committee; and thoſe who find themſelves aggrieved by unreaſonable demands for rent of houſes or apartments, are deſired to apply to this Committee, and they will immediately be relieved, in purſuance of the act lately paſſed for that purpoſe; and all perſons who cannot find lodgings, or cannot pay for the ſame, ſhall be provided on application to the ſaid Committee.

G. L. STAUNTON, Chairman.

Nov. 25. The gale of wind which happened at St. Kitt's, extended to the neighbouring iſlands, where its effects were alſo ſeverely felt. At St. Euſtatia many buildings ſuffered conſiderably by the great ſea that ſet in, and the heavy rains waſhing down the cliff. Forty-eight ſail of veſſels that were in the road when the gale began, put out to ſea, excepting a ſloop belonging to St. Vincent's, which was driven aſhore and totally loſt; the others have ſince returned, except a ſnow, belonging to Amſterdam, and two ſmall veſſels, which were light and are ſuppoſed to have foundered. At St. Martin's ſeven veſſels were loſt; and great damage was done on ſhore in moſt of the Leeward Iſlands, particularly on thoſe eſtates which are contiguous to the ſea.

A ſimilar diſaſter befel St. Domingo on the 28th of Auguſt, but infinitely more prejudicial in its conſequences. About twenty veſſels were driven aſhore and totally loſt, with the greateſt part of their crews. The beſt cultivated and moſt populous diſtrict of the iſland, called the plain, was entirely laid waſte; almoſt all their ſugar works and other buildings being either unrooted or thrown down; their canes levelled or torn up by the roots, and almoſt all their ground proviſions carried away by the floods.

A flag of truce, from Martinico, brings advice that ſix battalions of infantry, conſiſting of about four thouſand five hundred men, under convoy of ſeveral men of war of the line, lately arrived at that iſland, where, it is alledged, they are to do the duty of the militia, which are to be aboliſhed.

B O S T O N, November 24.

Laſt Saturday a fire broke out in a houſe occupied by Capt. Fenwick, at the corner of Green's-lane, but it was happily extinguiſhed without much damage. It was occaſioned by a defect in the chimney.

O R D E R S

To be obſerved, during the times of fires, by the inhabitants.

" Upon the diſcovery of a fire, notice is to be given as uſual by the ringing of bells, and the cry of fire in the ſtreets, at which time the regiments will immediately get under arms on their regimental parades, and wait there for farther orders, unleſs when a fire may break out in the quarters of a regiment; and in that caſe the corps is to quit the place to make room for the inhabitants, who are to repair to the fire with all the buckets in their poſſeſſion, to give their aſſiſtance, every houſeholder putting up a light in a front window—a caution to be obſerved in all alarms whatever.

All perſons failing to do ſo will be puniſhed in a very exemplary manner. The bells are not to ring for the alarm more than one quarter of an hour. The firewards, the engine maſters, and men acting under them, are not to be interrupted by any officer or ſoldier in the execution of their duty. The firewards, known by red painted ſtaffs with heads of braſs, are to have the whole management and conduct of the engines and people aſſembled to extinguiſh a fire. Neither are the inhabitants to be ſtopped and impeded in time of fire by the military, unleſs they are armed, in which caſe they are to be taken into cuſtody. All the aſſociated companies, from the eſſential ſervice they may be of, are to attend the fires without arms, the Royal Britiſh Volunteers excepted, who have been already appointed to a particular duty with arms. Women belonging to the army will not be allowed to be preſent at any fire that may happen. A premium of twenty ſhillings ſterling will be given to the men who bring the firſt engine, and work it at the fire. The firewards are to take in their poſſeſſion all buckets found in vacated houſes, and to diſtribute them among the reſiding inhabitants.

Given at Head Quarters in Boſton, Nov. 19, 1775.

W. HOWE."

C A M B R I D G E, Dec. 14.

Captain Martindale, in one of our privateers, was lately decoyed near to one of the enemy's ſhips of war, in the bay, and was unhappily taken and carried into Boſton.

Captain Manley has, within a few days paſt, taken another valuable prize, a ſloop from Virginia, bound to Boſton, loaded with corn and oats. She was fitted out and ſent by Lord Dunmore.

Laſt Friday night ſeven American maſters of veſſels, who had, at different times, been taken by the enemy and carried into Boſton, made their eſcape from that place. From one of them we have obtained the following intelligence, viz. That all the drugs and medicines in the town had been ſeized for the uſe of the army. That on the fourteenth inſtant General Howe iſſued orders for taking down the old North meeting-houſe, and one hundred old wooden dwelling houſes and other buildings, to make uſe of for fuel. That veſſels are fitting out for the Weſt-Indies, in order to get ſupplies for the garriſon. That Captain Martindale, mentioned above, with his officers and men, were ſent to England. That one Morriſon, who officiates as a Preſbyterian miniſter, being appointed ſearcher of thoſe people who were permitted to leave the town, promiſed on receiving a bribe, to let a perſon bring out two hundred and forty pounds ſterling in caſh and plate; but afterwards baſely deprived him of the whole of it. That recruiting parties out of each regiment are gone to England. That two regiments and a number of light-horſe, under convoy of a frigate, were embarked for Halifax. And that there were not in the town, proviſions ſufficient to ſupply the navy and army for a longer time than ſix weeks.

It was yeſterday reported that the above two regiments, &c. were ſailed for Rhode-Iſland.

W A T E R T O W N, December 14.

A ſloop with nineteen head of cattle, bound from Nova-Scotia for Boſton, and a brig laden with Tory furniture, from Boſton for Halifax, were taken to the eaſtward about twelve days ſince.

Laſt Saturday night the Continental troops intrenched at Litchmore's point, oppoſite Weſt-Boſton, and the weather being very thick and foggy, the enemy did not diſcover them till yeſterday afternoon, when they diſcharged about forty or fifty cannon and bombs, which we hear ſlightly wounded one man.

N E W-Y O R K, December 28.

We are credibly informed, that the people of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay have completed thirteen thouſand ſuits of ſoldiers clothes entirely of their own wool, flax, and a manufactory, ſince the battle of Lexington.

We are informed by a gentleman who left the camp at Cambridge, on Tueſday week, that a party of the Continental army, who had intrenched on Litchmore's Point, were obſerved by a frigate of twenty guns, that was lying within muſket ſhot of them, who ſoon begun a heavy cannonading on them, which our people immediately returned with intereſt, and fired three ſhot through her quarter, and two into her ſtern, which damaged the rigging conſiderably, and occaſioned her to move her ſtation

By a veſſel from the Weſt-Indies, arrived at Providence, we learn, that a proclamation from St. James's was lately publiſhed at the Iſland of Barbados, forbidding the inhabitants of that iſland holding any correſpondence with the United Colonies, on pain of being deemed rebels and traitors. Similar proclamations, it was expected, would be publiſhed in all the Engliſh Weſt-India iſlands.

Yeſterday came to town two of the gentlemen mentioned under the Cambridge head, who relate the following farther particulars, viz. That the miniſterial army was ſuppoſed to conſiſt of about ſix thouſand effective men; that they were greatly diſtreſſed, eſpecially ſince the ſtore ſhip was taken by Captain Manley, which had much diſpirited them; that fuel and proviſions of all ſorts were exceeding ſcarce, the army being at an allowance of four pounds of pork, and two loaves of bread per week each man, that thirty men from each company were ordered with ſaws and axes to cut up the wharfs, old meeting houſe, &c. for fuel, that there were ſeldom any

freſh proviſions to be had; that when there were, it ſold in ſterling money, at the following prices, viz. beef per pound one ſhilling and ſix pence to two ſhillings. A ſheep five pounds. Two geeſe twenty ſhillings and other things in proportion. Salt butter two ſhillings and ſix pence. Rum by the hogſhead twelve ſhillings, by retail two dollars. That our battery at Litchmore's point is within about half a mile of Boſton, and will, when finiſhed, command a very conſiderable part of the town.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 30.

Extract of a letter from Williamſburg, dated Dec. 16.

"Dr. Campbell arrived in this town laſt night. He was deputed from the inhabitants of Norfolk with a petition to the Convention, the purport of which is, that the Convention would order the troops not to fire at the ſhips of war, leſt the town ſhould ſuffer by it. The fate of the petition I nearly gueſs at from the reception of the ambaſſador, who was ordered into the cuſtody of a file of muſqueteers."

The celebrated Mr. Hume, in his hiſtory of Great-Britain, ſpeaking of the truce between Spain and the United Provinces, ſays, "Never conteſt ſeemed at firſt more unequal; never conteſt was finiſhed with more honor to the weaker party. On the ſide of Spain were ranged numbers, riches, authority, diſcipline; on the ſide of the revolted provinces were found the attachment to liberty, and the enthuſiaſm of religion. William, Prince of Orange, by his prudence, gave ſtability to the fury of the people, and taught them, firſt behind their walls, then in the open field, to oppoſe the unrelenting tyranny of Spain. By firm and redoubled blows they ſhook the ill-jointed fabrick of that enormous monarchy. Through the unknown ſeas of both the Indies, they ſought their formidable foe, and returned with riches as well as honor to their native country. The unhappy eaſt, ignorant of other government but deſpotiſm, was aſtoniſhed to ſee men obey the ſilent and inviſible authority of laws; and regarded, as an inexplicable prodigy, the noble principle of freedom, by which theſe ſtrangers were animated. Even Europe, which in Greek and Roman ſtory had ſeen the ſpirit of liberty ſurmount every human oppoſition, now in this ſingular country gained from the ocean, behold with wonder the elements themſelves ſubmit to its prevailing power. By her naval enterpriſes, the republic maintained her armies; and joining peaceful induſtry to military valour, ſhe was enabled, by her own force, to ſupport herſelf, and gradually rely leſs on moſt neighbouring princes, who from jealouſy to Spain were at firſt prompted to encourage her revolt. Long had the pride of that monarchy prevailed over her intereſt, and prevented her from hearkening to any terms of accommodation with her rebellious ſubjects. But finding all intercourſe cut off betwixt her provinces, by the maritime force of the ſtates, ſhe at laſt agreed to treat with them as a free people, and ſolemnly to renounce all claim and pretenſion to their ſovereignty."

A writer, in the Virginia Gazette of December 15, ſays, "You may inform the public that Mr. Williams has made, and delivered in to Mr. Lynch, at his powder-mill, four hundred and fifty pounds of ſaltpetre; that ſeveral gentlemen, in different parts of the country, have made and produced excellent ſamples of the ſame invaluable article; that Colonel Carter, of Stafford, who is perfectly acquainted with Jeremiah Browne's method, which was publiſhed ſome years ago by the Colonel's father, and who has lately given ſpecimens of an improvement on that method, has engaged to work up the ſweepings of about two hundred tobacco houſes, from which, at the loweſt computation, he may make four thouſand pounds of ſaltpetre by the middle of January, and that ſeveral other gentlemen are entering heartily into the ſame ſcheme. You may alſo add that Mr. Lynch makes fifty pounds of gunpowder per day; that we have had ſpecimens of it, which have been proved, by many experiments made by riflemen, to be moſt excellent for their purpoſe. And add one thing more, viz. that the manufactory of arms at Frederickſburg has produced ſome moſt incomparable guns, completely finiſhed; the locks made there are equal to Turvey's. That your readers may judge of the reaſonableneſs of the above computation, I muſt inform them that Mr. Jeremiah Browne made ten pounds and a half from a thirty feet houſe in a week, from three ſweepings, and Colonel Carter made nine pounds from one ſweeping of a ſixty feet houſe; and as this ſweeping may be continued every other day throughout the year, ſixteen hundred pounds might be collected from a ſixty feet houſe, at the rate at which Col. Carter collected it, which is the quantity Mr. Browne's experiments, publiſhed by the Society of Arts, proved might be made from ſuch an houſe. Now, at this rate, two hundred forty feet houſes, which we will ſuppoſe Col. Carter's houſes to be, would produce (at the tate of a thouſand pounds per houſe) two hundred thouſand pounds per annum; but for one month, to bring it to the middle of January, take the twelfth of two hundred thouſand, that is, ſixteen thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-ſix more than four times what is computed above.

Extracts of letters from the COMMITTEE of SAFETY in Virginia, dated Williamſburg, December 16.

"The action at the Great Bridge proves more important than we expected. The victory was complete. The enemy abandoned their poſt haſtily, and retreated to Norfolk, their loſs near an hundred. The Regulars, diſguſted, refuſed to fight in junction with Blacks; and Captain Leſlie, we are told, declared no more of his troops ſhould be ſacrificed to whims, and put them on board the ſhips, in conſequence of which Norfolk is abandoned, and we expect is now occupied by our troops, who were on their march there when our laſt account was deſpatched. Many Tories are come to us, and their caſes now under conſideration. More notorious ones are gone on board the veſſels, which have in them very valuable cargoes."

Another a few hours after.

"I am ſent out of Convention to adviſe you of an expreſs arrived this moment from Col. Woodford, which gives an account of his being in poſſeſſion of Norfolk, and ſome of the Tories, who are to undergo the examination of Convention next week."

In CONGRESS, December 29, 1775.

Reſolved, That as the importation of any univerſally neceſſary commodity and the exportation of our produce to purchaſe the ſame muſt give a proportionably greater opportunity to our enemies of making depredations on the property of the inhabitants of theſe colonies, and occaſionally diſtreſſing them by intercepting ſuch commodities, it is earneſtly recommended to the ſeveral Aſſemblies or Conventions immediately to promote, by ſufficient public encouragement, the making of SALT in their reſpective colonies.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

WANTED, a pair of well broke middle aged ſound HORSES. Greys or bays will be preferred. Inquire of the printer.

To Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP,

On reading his late inſtructive and excellent book intitled, "A Declaration of the People's natural right to a Share in the Legiſlature, as the fundamental Principle of the Britiſh Conſtitution of State."

WISE, learned, meek,—with reverential love
Of God's juſt laws, and love of man, inform'd—
O! may thy labours by the midnight lamp
Pour days effulgence on thy country's darkneſs—
Teach lawyers rectitude, teach ſtateſmen truth,
Teach tyrants juſtice, and the village hind,
Lord of his little freehold, teach to prize
His perſonal importance, and to deem
His own rights ſacred as the rights of monarchs.
But, ſhould the voice of warning not be heard—
Should this devoted nation, left of God,
Worſhip hell's blackeſt demon, lawleſs pow'r;
And, driven by pride and wrath, precipitate,
Thro' ſtreams of kindred blood, her haſty ſtrides
To the dark gulph of diſſolution—then,
O! then, may thy juſt ſpirit, ſelf-approv'd
In its paſt efforts, with the eye of faith,
Aweful, yet calm, behold the ſignal vengeance;
And, on the ſpotleſs wing of liberty,
Riſe uncorrupted to its native heav'n!

GENTEEL private LODGINGS to be LET in a commodious part of the city. Inquire of the printer.

THIS day is publiſhed, and to be ſold by R. AITKEN, bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, printed on a large ſheet of demy paper (price two ſhillings) a correct MAP of the great River St. Lawrence, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, and that part of New-England in which may be ſeen the march of Colonel Arnold from Caſco bay to Quebec, by the way of Kennebec river; ornamented with ſmall plans of Quebec, the town of Halifax and its harbour, and a ſmall perſpective view of the city of Boſton.

IRISH SNUFF manufactured (agreeable to the receipts of the moſt approved makers of that article in Ireland) by Edward Jollie in Union-ſtreet, within two doors of Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia; where likewiſe may be had fine SCOTS SNUFF on the moſt reaſonable terms.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Newport, Newcaſtle county, an Iriſh ſervant lad named LAURENCE DEMSEY, a tailor by trade, nineteen or twenty years of age, about five feet five inches high, dark coloured hair tied behind, pockmarked, hollow eyed, large mouth and noſe, of a moroſe ſour look, thick limbs, very proud, and much given to liquor and quarrelling; had on and took with him, a pair of drilling trouſers, a pair of coarſe thread ſtockings, a light blue cloth coat mended under the right arm with lighter blue and finer cloth, a dark blue ſagathy jacket with light blue cloth backs, green breeches and gray ſtockings, a pair of good ſhoes and odd yellow buckles, a felt hat cut in the Macaroni faſhion, very deep in the crown, a damaſkus jacket, two coarſe white linen ſhirts, one of them wriſted with thick curby cloth, and ſeams in the backs of both. It is very likely he may change his clothes, as he went away with two other lads, and is ſuppoſed to be gone to Philadelphia. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

FRANCIS SMITH.

JUST publiſhed, and to be ſold, by GEORGE WEED in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, Philadelphia, A TREATISE entitled plain and conciſe practical remarks on the treatment of wounds and fractures, with a ſhort APPENDIX on camp and military hoſpitals, principally deſigned for the uſe of young military ſurgeons, in North-America. By JOHN JONES, M. D. Profeſſor of Surgery, King's College, New-York. †

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN away, a few weeks ago, from the widow Stout's in Front-ſtreet, an Iriſh ſervant man named PETER MEAGHER, about five feet nine or ten inches high, pitted a little with the ſmallpox, long black hair, and rather ſwarthy, has an ulcer formed in his leg for ſome time, and walks a little lame. Had on, when he went away, a light blue coat, a ſhort white Ruſſia ſheeting jacket, black breeches, linen ſtockings, and half worn ſhoes. He has ſome impediment in his ſpeech, and talks much in the weſt of Ireland dialect. Whoever ſecures or apprehends ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges.

December 16, 1775. GEORGE DAVIS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

JUST publiſhed, printed and ſold by R. AITKEN, printer and bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia (price two ſhillings and ſixpence) a ſhort INTRODUCTION to ENGLISH GRAMMAR, with CRITICAL NOTES, by the Right Reverend ROBERT LOWTH, *D. D.* Lord Biſhop of Oxford.

To the PUBLIC.

A grammatical ſtudy of our own language makes no part of the ordinary method of inſtruction; and it is very ſeldom that we apply ourſelves to it afterwards. Yet the want of it will not be effectually ſupplied by any other advantage whatſoever. Much practice in the polite world, and a general acquaintance with the beſt authors, are good helps, but alone will hardly be ſufficient. We have writers who have enjoyed theſe advantages in their full extent, and yet cannot be recommended as models of an accurate ſtyle.

It will evidently appear from Dr. Lowth's notes, in his excellent Engliſh Grammar, that our beſt authors have committed groſs miſtakes for want of a due knowledge of the Engliſh Grammar, or at leaſt of a proper attention to the rules of it. Theſe notes are ſufficient to evince the neceſſity of the ſtudy of grammar in our own language; and to admoniſh thoſe who ſet up for authors, that they would do well to conſider this part of learning as an object not altogether beneath their regard.

Philadelphia, Dec. 19, 1775.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, laſt Wedneſday evening, about half an hour after nine o'clock, in Spruce-ſtreet, or between Spruce and Market-ſtreet, in Fourth-ſtreet, A RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, pretty much worn, with a braſs claſp, containing a ſix dollar bill, twenty ſhilling bill, a fifteen ſhilling bill, one ſhilling bill, and a paper pattern for a boot gaiter. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the printer, ſhall receive the above reward.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.